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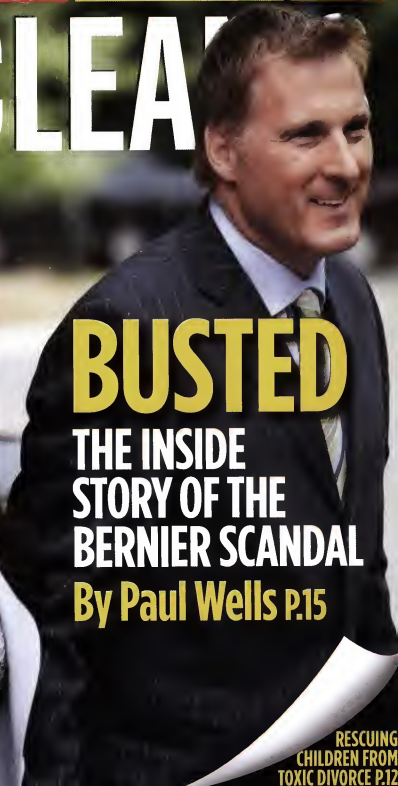


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# MACLEANS

June 16, 2008 | www.macleans.ca



## BUSTED

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By Paul Wells p.15

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## CLEVER MEETS CLASSIC

The newly unveiled Bentley is not just a car, it's a statement. The new Bentley Continental GT is a masterpiece of engineering and design.

At the 2008 North American Car of the Year Awards, the Bentley Continental GT won the top honor, beating out all other contenders.

The Bentley Continental GT is a true masterpiece of engineering and design. It's a car that's not just a car, it's a statement.

LET'S GO



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Johnny Rotten gets a new set of champagne, they're singing O Canada in Florida: Hitler's paintings get a working over, Austria's escapee-turned-TV-host





AFTER 20-some-odd years of reading financial newspapers and magazines, and now watching the talking heads on CNN, I finally caught onto the fact that all they are is talking heads. Who would I do? I couldn't listen to new tracks? Girls I once used to say temperamental and better for both my waistline and my head. Jeff Bridges. Fort Williams. NS

#### SHOOT OR BE SHOT

NOAH RICHERL accuses this nation of nailing away from its "peacekeeping" role in

the Middle East. Artists like Crystal Waters, Haddaway, Tech Nine, Snap! were around in the '90s and David Guetta, Kaskade, Terry Noid in the 2000s. Does he have something to say about different names, faces, voices and styles? Is there a decade in bringing back all the old music artists who are trying to make a comeback, but who can't? Donna Summer's single I'm a Fire is the only song on the album that is a duet, the rest are just Ricki. Courtney Peach, Saskatoon



DONNA Summer's single I'm a Fire is the only song on the album that is a duet, says a reader

farmer of front-line battle in Afghanistan ("And now we are veterans," History, May 24). What North does not understand is that both battle and peacekeeping are simply missions and roles for a military to play. "Peacekeeping" is not the foundation of our military or our foreign policy as a nation. Fulfilling our mandate as a member of the UN and of NATO is our responsibility as a nation. Currently, those responsibilities require a military deployment in a part of the world that nobody wanted, where our soldiers must shoot or be shot. As a former soldier, I know full well the mindset of the men and women deployed. Regardless of the mission, their job is the same—stay alive and get the job done. A soldier is a warrior regardless of whether the mission is saving lives or enforcing its will with force. Brian A. McLaughlin, Toronto

#### THOSE DARLING DIVAS

IN THE ARTICLE about the three divas ("Never on my goodbyes," Music, May 24), where have all the washed-up artists ended? There may be a lack of artistry making comebacks, but also a lack of desire to return to

#### A TAXING PROBLEM

ANDREW COFFEY states that the best and cheapest way to reduce greenhouse emissions is to put a price on them ("Why the public might buy into a carbon tax," Opinion, May 24). Greenhouse gases have doubled and tripled in the past decade and consumption continues to rise. Double the price of my house heating and electricity and I won't sit here and freeze in the dark. It is cheaper to pay these high conventional energy prices than to buy a new house and retrofit my house with ultra-efficient windows, geothermal heating and other expensive energy items. Until viable "green" energy alternatives are widely and economically available—in the 20, 45 years?—most of us cannot significantly reduce our energy use regardless of the price. Liberal Leader Stéphane Dion's carbon tax will be all pain and no gain for the vast majority of Canadians. Dorely Hermeneaux, Spruce Grove, Alta.

BOLENGER greenhouse gas emissions Cayce suggests the best and cheapest way is to put a price on them so that gas consumption will decline. Liberal Leader Dion says the

same thing. But gas prices have already increased. Prices are 40 per cent higher than in 1984 and many forecast more increases around the corner. Therefore, we already have the higher prices, with more underway, that, according to Cayce and Dion, should result in the objective of changing our gas-purchasing behaviour. Why then do we need a carbon tax? Gerry Van Nieuw, Guelph, Ont.

#### FIVE-COURSE SEXISM

SINCE I AM from the heartland of Alberta, I must confess that I have never been to a restaurant that offered any sort of five-course eating menu as described in the article. If the five courses offered are approximately equal in dejected to the accompanying photos, I feel reasonably certain that I could finish all five courses without feeling overly stuffed, since the total amount of food looks to be about what might be required to keep a small child going for a little while. Jacob Richler's assertion that he would not enjoy sitting beside any woman who did not dread the prospect of plowing through a five-course meal was certainly beyond the pale. He is talking about the amount of food shown in the photo, or a more normal amount of food? Is he implying that the only women worth knowing are skinny anorexic? What gives him the right to make such a sexist remark? It's lucky that my path will likely not cross Jacob's, since I feel reasonably certain I would not want to sit beside Jacob Richler on a plane or a lifboat, or anywhere for that matter. If the article was ironic or satirical, sorry I missed that—he came across as completely anti-female. Susan Osmundson, Millar, Alta.

#### IN PASSING

Bo Diddley, 79, musician. A pioneer in the use of electric guitars, his signature rhythmic helped shape rock 'n' roll, and was widely copied by Buddy Holly, the Rolling Stones and many others. Although he had relatively few hits, his sound became pervasive, helped by an approach to the guitar that expanded its performance range.

Tyen Selma Laurent, 71, fashion designer. At age 21, the shy Selma Laurent was named head of the fashion house bearing the name of designer Christian Dior. His famous partner revolutionized women's clothing. In 1951 he opened his own house of couture and later pioneered a ready-to-wear business arena with his Rive Gauche chain of stores.



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# MITCHEL RAPHAEL ON JOE CLARK'S HECKLER AND HOW LAUREN HARPER SAVED JACK LAYTON

## WHO WILL PAINT JUSTIN'S PORTRAIT?

Joe Clark was quick to respond to the bidding of the unveiling of his official PM portrait. "I wonder where the guy that first cropped Clark, referring to the man coming from his two-year-old granddaughter Alexandra Schilla, is seated near my father Catherine Clark and grand-niece Maureen McTier. Alberta artist Patrick Douglas Cox used old film footage of Clark and five body models to help him recreate Clark's 1979 physique for the painting. Unless the PC party rebuilds itself, this could be the last portrait of a Progressive Conservative PM. Asked at the ceremony for her thoughts on a future first Green party PM portrait, Elizabeth May said, "I'm looking forward to it." Does she have an artist in mind? "No, I think I should wait and see who is alive when it happens." At the unveiling, Tory Senate leader Marjory LeBreton apologized to Justin Trudeau before noting that Clark "was the only person to rescue Pierre Elliott Trudeau from office." Later Trudeau told Capital Diary, "It was nice to see [Joe] because he reminded people what a gracious reality can be like." When asked who'd do his PM portrait, Trudeau burst into laughter and then said, "something in the Jackson Pollock school I think would do." Clark thanked the guests and "my parents-in-law as they happen to be in row." Scott Brison, who helped form the PCs to the Liberals in 2003, was there to Clark. Brison gave up his Nova Scotia seat so Clark could run in a 2000 by-election to rejoin the PC leader, and Clark spoke at Brison's wedding last summer. Brison rubbed back from a NATO meeting in Berlin and left his husband, Maureen



JOE CLARK at the unveiling of his portrait (top), Justin Trudeau (middle, left), Jay Hill and Leah Murray (middle right), Laurena Harper with Jack Layton (lower left), Jason Kenney side Chris Fraser holds Kenney photo (lower right) Scott Brison, Murray's cousin

St. Pierre, at the airport to wait for the luggage so he could get to the unveiling on time

## TONY 'THE TAMPAX KID' CLEMENT

The inaugural Embree-on-De-phantage gala at the Canadian Museum of Civilization was co-hosted by Conservative party whip Jay Hill and former Liberal deputy PM Sheila Copps. The keynote speaker was children's

activist Craig Kielburger. Hill's wife, Leah Murray, wore spectacular thin-strapped open shoes during the show. Laurena Harper said she had the same pair in blue but wouldn't be wearing them out to even because she told Capital Diary, "you can't wear them in your pants." We freeze. We could show more skin if the AC wasn't so perked up? As Mrs. Harper was chatting to NDP leader Jack Layton, the camera

swapped in and the PM's wife put up her hand to stop them. Layton had just popped a smoked salmon appetizer into his mouth and Mrs. Harper didn't want them getting chewing sticks. Gala attendees brought items to help paraphrase in Hebrew and Yiddish. Israeli Minister Tzipi Livni presented women's sanitary products and returned to his table proclaiming himself "the Yiddish kid." Layton paid for a teacher. "Was that a woman and teacher?" asked Mark Ryding, who, together with fellow Liberal MP Dominic LeBlanc, bought a cow. At the gala, Sheila Copps told Capital Diary she and former Liberal senator Laurier LeBlanc are trying to get off the ground a book project about the history of gays and lesbians in Canada. "I am interested in history and next year is the 40th anniversary of the legalization of homosexuality" and "I'd like to see something to tell the story to young people. Laurier is writing it, but it's going to be really a personal history."

## MORE EVIDENCE TORY MPS CAN'T KEEP SECRETS

The day of Jason Kenney's "surprise" 40th birthday party, Tory colleagues kept wishing him a happy birthday. It was a dead giveaway since his actual birthday was on a Friday—the party was planned for the Tuesday before. At the home, Kenney's staff presented the Calgary MP with an enlarged black-and-white photo they found of Kenney doing his best Winston Churchill pose in front of the famous portrait of the smoking British PM taken by Ronald Knauf. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Ottawa updates or to contact Mitchell Raphael, visit [mitchellraphael.com](http://mitchellraphael.com)

# (Grip + Fun)<sup>X</sup>



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Maybe it  
would be  
best if we  
lost this  
battle

approached the magazine some months after publication, demanding a publish an article of equal length (5,000 words), an editorial, together with cover art of their choosing. I do not know of any magazine anywhere that has ever concurred so such demands.

So instead we see no court—or rather, not court, but some mad parody of a court, whose

conscious seem to bend and stretch like some psychedelic vision circa Billor Schmarino. Things are not quite as bad in B.C. as in Ontario, where the province's liberal right conservatism felt able to issue a judgment without the cast and inconsequence of a hearing. But it's a near thing.

Section 711 of the B.C. Human Rights Code prohibits "any statement, publication, notice,



## ADDRESSING COWTAGE

I think my favourite 60 Min  
 utes segment ever was the  
 time, shortly after the fall  
 of the Soviet Union, that  
 they sent a liberal Russian  
 journalist to interview the  
 surviving members of the

the brain. The estimate, some argue, does not quite tally, was set up after Lenin's death in 1924 for the purpose of analyzing just what it was about the great man's brain that made him superior to other men. Lenin's body, of course, was embalmed, and kept on public view in Red Square. But the brain they'd cut up into thousands of mere thin slices, the better to perform various tests on it. Which she'd been doing ever since.

What made the piece worth was, in part, how deadpan it was. The correspondent never cracked a smile as he interviewed these people who had spent their lives as such a unbridled paucity pursuit. But what really made it soar was the detail. I can tell you about the Institute for the Study of Lenin's Hair. But unless you see it close up—unless you watched those poor, hapless pseudo scientists describe their work, at length and with evident pride—you would not capture the full absurdity of it.

I feel much the same way now, after two days spent in a downpour Vancouver caisson room watching the B.C. Human Rights Tribunal's hearings into the case of Mikhael Bishara (c) versus Mark Steyn and Blue Avocado. I have tried to convey some of the sense of what I have seen in my posts to the *Irish Jew's* website. But I fear that unless you were actually in that tiny, suffocating room, you could not fully grasp how onerous divorce

You will perhaps be familiar with the case it concerns: an excerpt from Mark Steyn's book, *America Alone*, published in *Maclean's* a year and a half ago. You will recall that a group of students under Klansky's influence



**At the tribunal, there's no defence of fair comment, or good faith, or even truth**

[etc.] thus . . . is likely to expose a person or a group or class of persons to hatred or contempt." Nor does it actually expose them to

anything, since just that it's likely to. Nor does Section 75 make any allowance for the usual defenses that apply where the law intrudes upon free speech rights. There is no defense of the comment, for example, of the public interest, or of good faith. Most notoriously, even truth is not a defense.

The "rivalries" at the tribunal's command are equally breathtaking. Should, I don't know, a magazine be found to have covered the case, the tribunal must, at its whim, order that unnamed witnesses be "given the opportunity"—it is to add pub-

But it's in the actual process of hearing cases that the going gets truly weird. As we evident the week, it isn't just that the tribu-

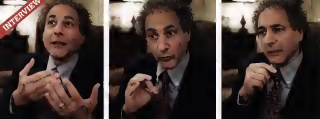
positive reactions to Scryn's piece, but political blog posts, reports on Internet behavior in other countries, the works

It is a pity wonder that I concluded, even before the hearing began, that our best strategy was to lose! Win the case, and all we do is legitimize the process. Sure, in defendants would argue the system works, correctly dispensing the top prizes to the lucky and a rest, honor to God here-morning. And so we would simply be taking up the most complainers and the poor. For what they took a rest, not, they proceed, the right of reply. Their purpose is rather to provide the offending citizens from being punished in the first place.

No, the only answer is to lose, and challenge the law on appeal, on constitutional grounds—and if that doesn't work, to continue the politeness over regarding it. I'm guessing the tribunal can see the threat to their livelihoods if they correct Madison's, and will do all they can to acquit us. But I have every confidence our lawyers can overturn them.

**ON THE WEB:** For more Andrew Claytor, visit [www.fox.com](http://www.fox.com).





## 'Years later, the girl found a drawer full of plane tickets the father she'd been told had never wanted to see her had sent'

KEN MACQUEEN TALKS TO RICHARD WARSHAK ABOUT CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN BRAINWASHED BY ONE PARENT INTO HATING THE OTHER

Can the courts tell someone who to love? They may try. *Judge David Ontario Superior Court Judge Justice Tarnwell, in a recent ruling involving the case of "L.S.," a 17-year-old girl whose mother allegedly brainwashed her by telling her to hate her mother. "Parental alienation is a difficult issue increasingly faced by the courts," and Tarnwell. In a bold move, he granted the mother sole custody of her estranged son. The ruling gives her the rights to transport—against his will, if necessary—for treatment to treatment centers of "subtle emotional abuse" by her ex-husband. Tarnwell had much of his ruling on the testimony of Dallas-based clinical psychologist Richard Warshak. L.S. and his mother will participate in a four-day program Warshak helped devise to counteract such alienation. Warshak is the author of *Divorce Dilemma: Protecting the Parents-Child Bond From a Vindictive Ex*.*

**Q:** Is pathological alienation as out of love, or hatred toward the children?

**A:** I do think this is the more understandable form of emotional abuse toward children. What happens is parents who do this are so caught up in their emotions that they lose sight of their children's needs. They're emotionally invested, so hard that children. The children are just collateral damage.

**Q:** Can you give examples from your experience of how this brainwashing is done?

**A:** It usually begins with a threat: "Your room left to be." "Don't do it or you'll be in trouble." The parent's love for the child is put in question. "She never really wanted you." Sometimes a parent's guilt makes her overcompensate. Other times entire episodes are manufactured to make the parent look bad to the child.

**Q:** That's particularly cruel.

**A:** In some cases, children's memories of the good things that were done are wiped out, so they don't remember that the parent was present at an important event. Even though the parent has promises to grow it, the child's negative view is so fixed that they discount the evidence. Attempts by the rejected parent to reach the child, such as gifts and cards, are withheld. In one case a girl was told that her father really wanted to see her but would have sent money for airfare. A few years later the girl found a drawer full of plane tickets that the father had purchased and sent and the mother had hidden. In another case a woman who was in her first reconciliation with

her father after her mother died. She told him she could never get over the fact that he didn't provide money for her to attend college. So he pulled out his cancelled checks that amounted to four years of tuition that he had sent to the mother but the girl had never seen.

**Q:** The way in your book that rejected parents sometimes contribute to their victimization by maintaining a state of denial or just by refusing to acknowledge is a similar sort of denial about their ex-spouse. It's not always a good idea to remain passive.

**A:** It's not a good idea to remain passive. Certainly it's not a good idea to remain passive doing your own brainwashing. The single biggest mistake that parents and the professionals who advise them make is to do nothing. This leaves children with a confusing and often understanding of what is in their best interests. In any other situation when children's respective rights may help correct their disorientation, if children are hit by toward people of another race or religion or toward people of another age or religion, we teach the importance of judging people fairly and treating them with dignity. This is no less essential when the targets of animosity are parents and other relatives.

**Q:** What is the price children pay for seeing out of one of their parents?

**A:** The most serious consequence is the loss of the parent and sometimes the loss of both their family. It's not uncommon for children to reject not only the parent but anyone associated with that parent. It's con-

stant knowledge when you have problems with your parents it hardens your future relationships. In addition to this, though, there is long-term damage to the child's personality and character. As adults they suffer low self-esteem. Some children feel guilty for having mirrored the other parent. These are the children who've come to understand what has happened to them.

**Q:** It's a matter of public record that you recently testified as an Ontario Superior Court case in which a 17-year-old boy was judged to have been emotionally brainwashed by his father. What prompted your testimony?

**A:** I'm sorry but I can't speak about any case in which I've been involved, even if it is a matter of public record.

**Q:** Can you tell me if it is unusual for you to testify in cases like this situation?

**A:** Most of my time is spent doing my research, writing, and helping families in my office. I get many, many requests to testify in cases. Most of these I turn down. When I do offer testimony, I do my best to educate the court about the nature of the problem and the options available to remedy it.

**Q:** In this case, Judge Tarnwell seemed impressed by your report recently. His ruling awarded a lot of a stay in Ontario. He ordered that he be frozen, against his will, financially, to the program you helped design, the Family Workshop for Alienated Children. Would that be an unusual ruling?

**A:** It's becoming more common as the courts learn about the damage to children in the present and on. Particularly when judges learn they hold the power to help the family, judges are more willing to tell kids that they don't get to choose their parents past as they don't get to choose or drink alcohol. Not only do the kids have to stop acting like modeled adults, the judges tell the grown-ups to stop acting like kids.

**Q:** A newspaper report of that case called the program "a facility that deprives children," is that how you would describe it?

**A:** Not at all. That is a gross misconception of the work we do. Our program teaches children how to stay out of the middle of adult conflicts, and how to maintain compassion as we view toward each parent. We teach children to think critically. When children learn how to solve a problem from different perspectives they usually begin to heal their relationship without having to acknowledge that they had been mirroring the parent with contempt and without having to apologize for it. They begin willing in a more positive way.

**Q:** He'd understand that, by rejecting adults, children can be forced to attend, either through a court order or by being physically escorted

to the workshop. That is after the courts have already said they're going to make them live with a parent they've already rejected. It sounds like a recipe for disaster.

**A:** Again, what we have going for it is that the child really has an underlying wish to get out of this kind of a situation, and that often it is not the judge who orders the child to attend the workshop. Rather, the judge awards decision-making authority to the rejected parent who may then choose to enroll the child in the program, just as the parent would make other decisions regarding the child's health and education. Our program is designed to jump start the reconciliation and offer a safe way to contain a child's anxiety and conflict. It's a misconception that the children are restrained. No child has been brought to me in restraints, and I would never work with a child under such conditions. They are often distressed by the judge about the necessity that they repair the damaged relationship. Once they understand they no longer hold a power that they should have never been given in the first place, it's remarkable how much they co-operate.

**Q:** A newspaper editorial on the Ontario case calls the "judicial reaching on a program made sense," and says "it has the potential to cause further harm." How do you respond?

**A:** Again, I won't discuss any specific case but the courts sometimes have to make difficult decisions. In some cases, a court would not allow a child to live with the consequences of a major life decision made at such a young age, and under emotional distress. For instance, physically abused children will commonly plead with authorities to allow them to remain in the abusive home. But despite their protest, we protect children from abuse in the interest of safeguarding their long-term needs. If children refuse to attend school or seek necessary medical treatment, it is considered perfectly appropriate to require them to comply.

**Q:** How long does a workshop last?

**A:** The initial phase lasts five days in person with the child and the rejected parent. The second half of camp.

**Q:** How long does a workshop last?

**A:** The initial phase lasts five days in person with the child and the rejected parent. The second half of camp.

**Q:** He'd say

**A:** Traditional attempts to help this problem usually involve weekly therapy sessions. And after two years the therapist decides the treatment has been a failure, at which point the child is sent under and it's more difficult to restate the problem. When disconnection takes place it often works so rapidly that the child who is losing one parent has already lost the other. Fortunately, the workshop's problems can almost be rapid. What we have on our side is that the child wants to reconnect with the parent and wants to be released from the bond in which he's found himself. Certainly

in four days we can't undo all the damage of years of living in a family war zone.

**Q:** That was my question.

**A:** What we do is help the child recognize a major part of his identity. When the child no longer feels the need to please allegiance to one parent by rejecting the other, that's enormously liberating and it reinforces the child's desire to maintain the peace. In four days we can't help the child come to terms with what is really a very tragic chapter in his life. But we do put a stop to the tragedy and, if needed, we connect the family to local professionals.

**Q:** We've got some major parental repair work to do as well then?

**A:** We do. And as much we're not as successful with [the workshop] parents as we'd like to be. We have some more success in healing the damaged relationship the child has with



**'It's a misconception that the children are restrained. No child has been brought to me in restraints.'**

the parent who was rejected. We have had success with the other parent sometimes but in other cases they have no interest in co-operating. In the most unfortunate situations, the other parent will stop up against the child themselves. "If you're not on my side you're against me." Even if the other parent does not change their attitude the children can learn enough often to withstand that kind of influence without succumbing to it.

**Q:** They're uninvolved?

**A:** Yes. We give the children the tools to leave the children and to stay out of adult conflicts. ■

**Q:** Explain parental alienation. At what I call divorce poison are the things parents do that undermine the relationship with the other parent. It can range from occasional badmouthing to a vicious campaign to remove the parent from the child's life. When children succumb to the kind of negative influence they begin to treat the other parent with contempt, or with fear. The more that I've come to see is pathological alienation because I want to distinguish this problem from situations where a child has good reason to object a parent.

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## INSIDE THE BERNIER AFFAIR

The real story behind what made one of Harper's brightest lights in cabinet flame out



PAUL WELLS

To understand it all, you need to go back to that clip. The TV news clip of Stéphane Bernier and Julie Coulbault getting out of a car at Rideau Hall last August for his swearing-in as Canada's new foreign minister. The clip everyone has seen a million times, the one that revealed what a blogger for Italy's *La Stampa* last week called "il dossier più più grande del Canada," the most photographed divorce in Canada.

So here's Stéphane Bernier getting out of the car. He's been a member of Parliament, and minister of industry for 18 months, and if you mean know it's gone pretty well. He's getting things done, earning good reviews. He's growing from his turf in the Senate into a truly regional base of power and influence across eastern Quebec. The morning papers say he may one day replace Stephen Harper. It's a good life.

But then everything seems to be going down on him. The phone rings and it's the Prime Minister's Office and Maa, you're out of

Industry. You're being shuffled to Foreign Affairs. The Prime Minister's on the other end of the line and there's a war in Afghanistan, Maa, and the Vindictos are being brought into the battle space. The phone's for you, five campaign promises have collapsed to one, and it's "Get Through This War," so we need a Quebecois face in front of the suddenly rather Quebecois war, and there is no doubt in Canada except for ministers

Julie Coulbault (top left) seemed to find some peace with Julie Coulbault (bottom right), a woman with a past. More Bernier, head of the NDP's Angels (bottom left)

and your number just came up. The PMO is calling and they're just one more thing, could you fire your chief of staff? She's been a bit chippy.

So he's leaving the job he can actually do for a job he never wanted. He's being told when he's in, he's in, he's in, he's in. For just about anyone else it would be the highlight of a career. But for Max Bernier it doesn't look like the highlight of a career. So he calls the principal, the one who's in the office and he tells her to come out to the office and to wear that dress. She doesn't want to let him see that he's losing. Later, when the PMO calls yet again to complain that Laureen Bernier would never wear a dress like that, he'll say, "Procastly." And what he means, with the intention and the desire and the way in which he's been against a PMO that will not stop harassing him as, in that at least for now, in this moment, he's been against a living symbol of the quality Bernier runs against. The ideal he came into politics to defend.

"We must decide, in a society whether we're going to have more state intervention in the economy or less," Bernier had told Max before the political shift, on the basis of his appointment as industry minister.

## BERNIER LEFT A JOB HE COULD ACTUALLY DO FOR A JOB HE NEVER WANTED

This was called talk in industry, home to armies of regulators, managers, executives and lobbyists. But after the election he'd just fought, Bernier said, nobody should be assigned. "I said one and over again during the campaign that what we need is less government on our backs and less government in our pockets."

There weren't any economic concepts for Bernier, a proud son of the Basque, the liberal region of rolling farmland between Quebec City and Moncton where for as long as anyone can remember, an entrepreneurial spirit seems almost to have been in the drinking water. In one of his first speeches as minister, Bernier said his mission was to defend "the spirit of entrepreneurship and all it stands for: individual freedom, free enterprise, responsibility and autonomy."

If the trouble he was running into with his brothers and entering a lot more around town. The minister's marriage, too, a Montreal corporate headhunter, had produced two daughters and a son, a son who was then a child and a son who was then a child. When the first *Evening* papers came in,



"he was pretty chippy," a colleague recalls. Bernier spent the next year burning off a lot of steam with a succession of

ministers in Ottawa and Montreal until the end. There was no outside try-out, but some Conservatives were still unimpressed.

The first political battle, as he saw them, had been in the case of freedom of a major PG-rated case. His father was Gilles Bernier, a talk radio host who went to Ottawa in the *Malheur* party camp of 1964. Maxine studied at UQAM and the University of Ottawa, good schools, not the best. In the 1988 election he was spokesman for Quebec Conservative candidates about the virtues of free trade. "It was a beautiful debate," Bernier would say later, "a debate of ideas." For that campaign the Mulroney had reached out to a change. He'd hired Bernier, the son and the brother of the Parti Quebecois. Bernier was an economist who thought free trade would do wonders for Quebec, wherever it did for Canada. Young Bernier brought Bernier to Ottawa to speak to his classmates.

Later, after the 1996 election, Bernier became finance minister in a Liberal government. Bernier became an adviser in Landry's office. He was

a PQ sympathizer. The record has never been clear. What was he? But he could be shown to be. His criticism for public service to share between Montreal and Quebec City in 1997, articulated as public service. One morning Bernier spent nearly the whole day hours in a meeting, conversation on his cell phone, dropping names, making it clear he was in Landry's office. He'd been called back. He arrived in Quebec City in time to receive a registered for his conference from one of those other passengers, a superior in Landry's employ.

After working for a while in an insurance, in 2001 Bernier became a vice-president of the Montreal Economic Institute, a bastion of free-market conservatives in Canada's most highly rated province. He was adept at fundraising, but not a public speaker. He published a couple of papers that built down the argument of that 2001 book, *How Not to Run a Province* (For a Single Tax Rate), which argued that charging higher taxes on the rich was more than charging higher taxes against practitioners of a specific religion.

Harper had already asked Gilles Bernier to run for the Conservatives. Gilles and his brother recommended Maxine. Harper and the younger Bernier spoke over dinner one long after and a candidacy was born. But the



younger man did not seem to have made an impression. When the campaign began in November, Harper was at the Château Frontenac in Quebec City the morning after the week for an event with 10 Quebec City area Conservative candidates, including Bernier. When reporters asked Harper to meet his candidates, he said, "I will call you guys these names," and left a busy office.

There was no other cue for an impression in politics than money. On Jan. 31, 2006, Bernier won two-thirds of the vote in the Senate, giving him a 26,000 vote majority, the largest outside Alberta. From there he was seated a plain cabinet seat. He was stepping, not speaking, perfectly charming, with a good Conservative pedigree. He wanted no time showing he was no ordinary job.

A few weeks after the Harper government was sworn in, a man on cabinet built up from the bowels of the industry (Department of Industry) against cheap Chinese bicycles to protect Canada's small bicycle manufacturing industry. As the discussion began, Bernier said he saw no reason why bike prices should be kept artificially high for every boy and girl in Canada, just to protect a few hundred jobs.

As he walked around the cabinet table. Finally somebody piped up: Max, this MC

comes from your department.

Bernier was unmoved. It's the department's opinion, he said, not mine. And I think it's a bad idea.

Somewhere else said, but Max, one of the bicycle factories is in St.-Georges-de-Bellefleur in your riding.

Bernier was unmoved. The children of Canada need affordable bicycles, he said. The state preference for competition at free market is allowed Bernier to make a far bigger impression in telecommunications. In a chapter for the book *How Ottawa Spends* 2007-2008, McGill University political scientist Robert Schmalz describes how Bernier blocked two major CRTC decisions and tilted the Harper cabinet into supporting a policy decision on the CRTC, a power cabinet had possessed since 1999 but had never exercised.

Part of it was lucky timing. Six weeks after he became a minister, Bernier read the report of a Liberal-appointed review panel on voice over Internet technology. It was a bullish report by all accounts, one that urged the minister to give market forces much greater voice. The minister didn't need to be asked twice.

In their separate conversations with his own departmental officials, the CRTC and

A sister Bernier (left) and (middle), brother (right) French Canadian, Bernier, Max Bernier and Robert Schmalz. (Bernier with Coallard, Bernier right).

even the PMO, Bernier fought for a clear government order to the CRTC to permit more competition among industry players. It might require legal advice, argued even in a Liberal cabinet to make public announcements backing him up went straight to Harper in an end run around just about everybody else in government.

"For the first time in the past 40 years of federal regulation of telecommunications," Schmalz writes, "a minister had made a policy decision."

And then he was packed off to Foreign Affairs. By that point Bernier had a new girlfriend who was getting a lot of attention.

At that time the reaction in the circles to the Coallard's arrival, in the spring of 2007, was relief. She seemed to be a stabilizing influence. Of course almost nobody knew her background. She had a lot of background. Her only brush with the law came nearly 15 years ago, when she was arrested alongside her then-friend Gilles Giguère, who ran a construction company and would eventually hire Coallard's father, Marcel. But Giguère was also the right-hand man to Robert Roy and, a loan shark with long-standing ties to McGill's English teacher, "Mort" (Robert) Roy, brother of Gilles Giguère and Marcel Coallard, was well-versed in the state police operation.

There were interviews from an alleged plot to enter money from a real estate agent in suburban Montreal named Laurence Lavelle, Giguère, Bernard and Coallard were charged with conspiring to murder Lavelle as part of the plot. Coallard and his father, however, were released after spending 15 hours in police custody.

Davidson told Maclean's this week that Coallard and his father had invested money with Lavelle but suspected they'd been with when news about it proved slow in coming. "It was for some business outside the country," he said. "And they always wanted updates, but never gave." Eventually, Davidson said, Gilles Giguère and Marcel Coallard would collect the money from Lavelle.

In an interview with the now-defunct *Enquête* and a small tabloid newspaper, *Le Nouveau Monde*, after her arrest, Coallard denounced the officers who burst into her bedroom in the night's morning hours (Dec. 18, 1995). "What happened that day was absurd," she said, noting the "false lead" and the complaint with the police commission investigation minister. AMQ/Le Monde Coallard said "a model and actress" who had appeared in "a pile and

TV shows "Deadlike remembers her as an 'impassionable' and starring 26-year-old who would tag along on Giguère's rescue (see page 10). "But she was disoriented whether the wreck," he says, "because—judging by French—she had a pretty special body."

Four months after the arrest, the charges against Giguère, Savard and Dussault were summarily dropped after the prosecution's key witness proved unreliable. Savard later Giguère's body was found floating in a flooded ditch about an hour outside Montreal. She was shot and killed in 2009, when two masked gunmen burst into a restaurant where he was having breakfast.

According to a report in *Tuesday's* *Le Presse*, Giguère wasn't Couillard's first encounter with Montreal's criminal underworld. She had previously dated Terry Volperez, the right-hand man to Montreal mob kingpin Frank Costello. That liaison gave newswriters a source to tell Couillard told the magazine 7 years after Bernier was fired by cabinet: "I didn't side the bikers sexually. For me, they were just a bunch of tough guys who ride motorcycles. The real criminals were the Mafia, the Indians."

By 1997 Couillard had married and had a son, a member of the violent Rockers' faction of the Hells Angels. "I hadn't managed to see Gilles," Couillard told 7 years. "I wanted to see Stéphane." Since ousted in 2002 that, just prior to his marriage to Couillard, "Mimi" Bouchard warned him he would have to choose between his future wife and his life as a drug-dealing Rocker. Since then Couillard has the two broke up a year later in 1999. Bouchard returned to the bikers, this time as a police informant. In an early meeting, his former mentor, Bernier would claim Bouchard had put a witness eye on Couillard because he suspected the had reported some of the gang's activities to the police. (Bernier was never witness protection.) But Bouchard now doubts that Bouchard, who was his client at the time, ever tried to have Couillard killed. "There had been a conversation on Couillard, she would be dead by now."

In 2001, Couillard's father Marcel was found guilty of causing major damage to hydroelectric facility built by Sorel. At the time of his conviction, he had a frozen food business registered across the street from Couillard's Laval home. By 2004, Couillard was a private security company. He pleaded guilty to possession of a firearm and was suspected of robbing a convenience store and highway cashier that charged interest rates of up to 100 per cent on short-term loans. When he failed

himself in 2007, Bernier owed a lot of money to people linked to Quebec bikers.

It would be a huge stretch, then, to say Bernier and Couillard had comparable backgrounds. But by the spring of 2007, each in their own way, both could have used some cash. They quickly became inseparable. Bernier's friends, young and dedicated, most of whom shared his desire for the right to play any emotion, put the new girlfriend into a situation. What they saw did not impress them either. "She knew, the lady who told us he became the boss, she doesn't know what she's saying?" one said.

At least Bernier's private life was more interesting. It was more colorful, life work at the



ega Affairs was proving problematic.

Among admirers of his work at Industry, there is some suspicion that Bernier was shuffled out of that portfolio because he had become a dangerous free-market revolutionary—the PMO's political objective was to get Bernier out of a job, not into one that several Conservatives interviewed by *Maclean's* didn't like. With the Royal 22nd Regiment, based at Valcartier, Que., off to Afghanistan, Harper's preoccupation was reorganizing telephone policy, not so far guarding the stability of his Afghanistan policy for a Quebecois population that has, historically, been more pacifist than Canadian outside Quebec.

The problem was that Bernier saw nothing as appealing in the new life as he did as



HE DIDN'T have his head in the game now

HE HAS TWO DAUGHTERS. 'BUT THE REST OF THE TIME MAXIME'S LONELY.'

Industry. "Bernier often is about nothing but statistics," one former colleague said. "It's about how statistics interact. How can you be an advocate for the role of the state abroad if you don't believe in the role of the state?"

A former former staffer there—a lot of those, his office practically had a revolving door out there—agreed that diplomacy wasn't Bernier's cup of tea. It showed. Here's just one example. Canada sits in a couple of international clubs where the fence-line isn't crossed, the biggest being the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. Last summer the Commonwealth's foreign ministers met in London and set a Commonwealth agenda of government action in Iraq, Uganda, Bernier skipped the foreign ministers meeting. Rob Wright, Canada's high commissioner in London, replaced him. Not a horrible replacement, but a high commissioner has no mandate to do the kind of hand-shaking that characterizes ministerial meetings.

Now, the main topic of this round of Commonwealth meetings was what to do about Pakistan, whose opening election had some chance of turning into a bloodbath and whose border with Afghanistan was too porous for Canadian soldiers' continued good health. Bernier skipped a chance to share ideas on that pressing strategic challenge with the U.S. and the Pakistanis. There should be heads of government meeting in Toronto.

His job didn't seem to have his head in the game. In Ramallah in January, he twice declined to specifically condemn Israeli con-

struction at Har Homa in the West Bank. It left the impression that Canada was even more unequivocally pro-Israel than the United States, which had harshly criticized the Har Homa settlement.

From the air, a flight followed Giguère around Canadian tourist planes would help with optimum relief in Burma. There were no places available. One had been located from the Russians. He called publicly for the replacement of a corrupt Kandahar governor in Afghanistan, thus guaranteeing the state's social job security from an Afghan regime that is notoriously corrupt about securing to take orders from foreign powers.

His only real contact and success was in a political player in Quebec. Diddy, for a Quebec-based power of the state, Bernier grew a dab hand at the intricacies of international engineering. Soon after arriving in Ottawa he was asked to forge an informal but fruitful alliance with André Arsenault, the independent MP for the Quebec City area riding of Port Neuf-Jacques Center. In return for allowing Arsenault to sit on the Conservative's advisory committee, the independent former oil shock jock fell into the habit of voting with the Conservatives in the House. The deal enhanced both parties' credibility; given the Conservatives' support of a popular Quebec radio personality and giving Arsenault Industry files an independent MP wouldn't ordinarily get to handle. Arsenault says there was never much chiding of his formerly opposing the floor to the governing party. "I wouldn't want Stephen Harper to have to answer for the things I've said during 40 years on the radio," he told *Maclean's*.

Still, Bernier's skill at broadening political ties and finding allies on the ground did go unnoticed. Sources say that in April, a newly elected MP elected to succeed in Quebec Conservative circles. Perhaps it would be possible to arrange a meeting. André Desnoes, Quebec's leader Michel Dumont could meet to Ottawa as a senior Harper minister. Bernier, in turn, could take over the leadership of Dumont's party. It would be a win-win, because both Dumont and Bernier were well liked but both had plenty on their mind as their current political incarnations. But their issue would have to adjust his political views to make the change. But the change plan for a dual deal, after which Bernier was discovered to have left classified documents at Couillard's house before he left, when Dumont's party performed spectacularly badly in three

provincial by-elections on May 12. Suddenly Dumont was lost of an asset and his party was more reliably able to lead.

Then came the revelation, on May 16, that Couillard had taped a TV interview in which he said Bernier had left classified documents at his house. After defending his minister in public all day, Harper accepted his resignation that evening. What had been a subject of gossip outside the Ottawa Governor's office became a global cause célèbre, allowing the blogger for La Presse to assert a professional snuff in Couillard's déshonneur.

Harper left for a whirlwind Europe trip and questions he was not used to facing. The Prime Minister's signature has often been questioned, where his children to delegate and

AT FIRST, NO ONE LOOKED INTO HER BACKGROUND SHE HAD A LOT OF BACKGROUND



BODY OF EVIDENCE: Couillard has money?

to appeal to a broad electoral coalition. But his judgment had long after been questioned. Not now.

Not now was a parliamentary committee to hope to question Harper, Bernier and Couillard about the affair. Couillard has made it clear his information about Bernier's infidelity, which will depend on the nature of the documents Bernier left at her home, if that can ever be determined. But some senior diplomats say the damage to Canada's international reputation is already done.

As for the future, Couillard would only say she wants to "keep making her place," and trained about spending the rest of her life single. "Because the bar had been set so high [by former finance minister Giguère], men couldn't pass the test. I'd like to find my guy. I'd need a strong man." ■

"At a time when the Harper government has made security the ceiling card of foreign policy, this isn't about Marc and Julie," one former diplomat says. "This is about 'being useful.' Most level Canadian officials are routinely inclined to accuracy because 'anybody that you go to' in Washington, London and Paris with the highest officials of the U.S., British and French intelligence services, this person said. Now that word is out that Canada is a place where senior ministers are briefing bookshelves around, that access is seriously unimpaired."

Something else. David Emerson, the former Liberal minister who already was a half dozen years before Harper handed him the foreign affairs file, now becomes the third man to hold that title in the Harper government's 2½-year tenure, and Canada's 15th foreign minister in a dozen years. Depending on policy preferences and personal inclinations, it's been either eight years or 11—since Lloyd Axworthy (or Joe Clark) since Canada had a serious, full-time foreign minister of unopposed international status. And even if Emerson doesn't hand the file off to yet another rookie at the next cabinet shuffle, he may not see again. Canada's long reputation for not underperforming foreign ministers seems likely to continue.

For the moment, none of that is Bernier's problem. The deposed minister has wondered about about whether he should leave politics, announce any. "Maxime is a single father, every second weekend," André Arsenault says. "He's got two adorable daughters he takes care of a lot. But the rest of the time, Maxime is lonely."

As for Couillard, after a half dozen tumultuous relationships, she is also pondering her future. During a parliament politician has her business prospects, she told 7 years, with out going into detail about where she might be. "The fact of being linked to a party and a minister made things uncomfortable for certain people," she said. "My business will depend on it."

As for the future, Couillard would only say she wants to "keep making her place," and trained about spending the rest of her life single. "Because the bar had been set so high [by former finance minister Giguère], men couldn't pass the test. I'd like to find my guy. I'd need a strong man." ■

With Philippe Goulet



PAYING THE PRICE FOR PEACE AND STABILITY "Every death is deeply painful to us, but it is a risk that we as members of the Canadian Forces understand and assume as we work to bring peace and stability to a country that has been torn apart by war. Captain Leary was what we in uniform are expected to be. Captain Leary was a soldier and Captain Leary was a leader." —Capt. James Leary, a Canadian soldier who died when his fuel tanker came under attack in Afghanistan.



# I testified against Saddam Hussein



**At 14, she was sent to a death camp and tortured, her entire family killed. But Witness Number Two lived to tell about it, 20 years later, in court. BY SUSAN MOHAMMAD**

**A**mina waited 20 years for justice. After her entire family was murdered during the Iraqi Baathist regime's genocidal 1988 attack on Kurdistan, and after she herself had survived Iraq's worst death camps, she longed for the day a judge would be placed around the neck of these ultimately responsible for the crimes. To ensure that they would arrive, she met over a hundred times from being Saddam Hussein, his cousin Hamid al-Majid, known as "Chemical Ali," and five other co-defendants in an Iraqi courtroom in October 2006.

"Witness Number Two," as the witnesses at the Iraqi High Tribunal, trembled from behind the beige curtain that kept her iden-

tity a secret from the fledgling courtroom. With Saddam and his henchmen on trial for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity relating to the regime's eight-year campaign of gas attacks, assassinations and mass imprisonments against the Kurds, the spoke of the horrors she had endured. But Amina was a boy further than other women who recounted their stories. Although the witness who had testified before her had strongly hinted that she had been sexually attacked by prison guards during the campaign, Amina was the only woman to rebel against cultural stigma by stating outright to the stunned courtroom that she had been raped and beaten at age 14, in the Baathist regime's most infamous desert prison.

Rape is an unforgivable crime in Middle Eastern culture—beyond the pale even for the "brother of Baghdad," a man who buried pregnant women and children alive in mass graves that held as many as 12,000 bodies. To hear a woman speaking openly of such a taboo, and to hear her husband's regime implicated in it, infuriated Saddam and his former henchmen (one of whom punched a guard as he was escorted back into his seat) "Filse women! Filse women!" Saddam belted at the judge, pounding his fist on the table during Amina's testimony. "Fight them and God will punish them!" he shouted before his courtroom microphone was cut off. The live forensic discourse was quickly quenched from the court, clashing a Quran.

It was the fourth time Saddam was banished for hysterics during the trial over his regime's Operation Anfal ("Anfal" means "troops of war" in the Koran), in which an army of 180,000 Kurdish men, women and child-

ren died, leaving far too many in a lesser country. The 1982 murders of 150 Shiites in the town of Dujail, for which he had earlier been on trial. In an ironic twist, Saddam was executed before the Anfal trial concluded, and charges against him in the Kurdish genocide were dropped. But five of his co-defendants were found guilty, and three, including Majid, were sentenced to death by hanging.

Majid was to have been executed in October, after the Baghdad Court's final rejection of his appeal. But his hanging had been delayed in a swirling political and legal fight that has left victims of the regime's anti-Kurdish campaign, such as Amina, feeling further cheated. Kurds and Shiites were hit particularly hard, but some members of Iraq's minority groups have been targeted in the revolution. So far, the U.S. military, which is holding him, has refused to hand Majid over, in part because of concerns that his death may trigger more sectarian violence by Sunnis, who want Majid's death sentence swapped.

Although it has been almost a year and a half since the trial, Amina, now 37, still has nightmares of the day she watched dogs eat the corpse of a girl she shared a cell with during her incarceration. She now lives in the Kurdish region of northern Iraq, and asked that her last name not be used, she remains terrified that former Baathists who have been re-employed in the Iraqi government might learn that it was her testimony that helped convict Majid.

Amina's nightmare began during the height of the Anfal operation, undertaken by Saddam in the late '80s at the close of Iraq's eight-year war with Iran. The genocide—which saw about 1,800 Kurdish villages razed and tens of thousands of people displaced, abducted or killed—was carried

**AN UNSEEN GENOCIDE:** Chemical attacks at the Hawlani village of Halabja were publicized, causing others to flee.



Topos, the women and men were raped and Amina's parents were torn from her. "They took my mother, my father and my brother away from me," says Amina during an interview in a hotel in her new hometown. Amina doesn't know exactly how her family perished, although it's likely they were buried in one of several mass graves in the area.

She was left with her grandparents. Her grandmother grieved, knowing full well her son, Amina's father, would be killed. And as she clutched Amina's hand, she started praying for her granddaughter, knowing what might await her. "My grandmother was afraid I would be attacked because I was young," Amina recalls. "She was saying, 'I wish you were never born so you wouldn't go through this.' She was thinking so much about this she had a heart

attack and died."

After her grandmother's sudden death, Amina was taken from her devastated grandfather and put in a cell with a group of girls. The Iraqi conditions in Topos were extreme. Amina's cellmates included widows. Women who refused washing their clothes were harassed by guards who stole the clothing. Starving, the elderly and children as young as one were dying of hunger or disease daily, while others were killed deliberately, as taken every two weeks to sunbath. "The most tortured were teenage girls and pregnant

women," says Amina. "They were having kids, pelting 'Are you going to grow up to be a prostitute?' (a Kurdish form of abuse)." That's how they treated them."

At Topos, Amina says women and girls were raped by the guards. Those who refused could be killed. Amina and her cellmates took turns sleeping while using a bedroll together. "Sometimes they turned out the lights while they were sitting one of us," says Amina. At other times, she says, the women would be taken to a room where they would be forced to watch. Amina doesn't recall most of the details of what she endured, but she says she told the court just once broke her jaw after the dog he roars into his face while screaming. As further punishment, she was strapped up by her arms until her shoulders dislocated.

According to Amina's testimony to the Iraqi High Tribunal, a woman named Jafar al-Hadi was the most notorious for raping and abusing women, some of whom killed

themselves after being violated. Witness Number Two recalled for the court the story of a 15-year-old girl whose clothing the warden ripped off. Amena says she demanded the Kurdish Minister Barzani, the leader of the Kurdish independence movement, who in the mid-'70s had his people in a nearby autonomous area against Baghdad, supported by the United States and Iran. "The girl refused, insulting the warden instead by calling him father-in-law," Amena testified that the officer "told the guards to bring her parents inside." He raped her in front of everybody, including her parents, who were then forced to watch at gunpoint as Amena was then forced to watch at gunpoint as "many" other girls were raped that way while there. The girls were then, after that, "they [using her outside and stuck money on her body to insult her]"

A few days later, the prisoners decided to try to manufacture the wooden. While the officer was taking a cigarette break, a group attacked him with a knife fashioned out of a used feminine product tin. Bleeding from his head, the warden was taken away for medical attention and never returned, Amena doesn't know if he died. But immediately following the attack, she says, guards started killing, beating prisoners in punishment. Amena says one woman who had lost a child earlier that

"You are here to die" as they posed a gaze with the inscription "Welcome to Hell" over it. Women and men were again separated inside. Amena was horrified at the sight of fifty women in their cells who had been raped. They looked "like rats," she says. She soon found out why. "They gave us shoes," says Amena, who believes she and her cellmates were raped with a multifunction dagger. "After that we had a monthly period. Our hair was growing faster in our faces and in different places. We were dizzy and lousy and it made our protein and legs swell. We were bloated like normal."

In Nagura Salama, Amena says, officers regularly raped and beat women in their cells. In Qasim, the results were similar, but in the desert prison such attacks were "part of the daily program. Anyone who was overheard says they weren't raped to lying. Nobody believes this because life is miserable. No one would want to be there or many times." Guards would also play sadistic games. At one time, they would

stand in the desert sun. "The elderly were dying every day," Amena says, "and they would bury them outside in shallow graves. We would see their bodies digging them up and eating them. They were always taking people and bringing people. We never knew if we would live or die."

Amena learned that her grandfather was ill, although still alive. But after almost five months in brutal captivity, she had lost her will to live. Salvation came from an unlikely quarter. On Sept. 6, 1988, after the end of Saddam's long war with Iran, the dictator

deported almost 90 per cent of Kurdish soldiers—and with them the Kurds' culture and sense of identity (even today, most of those villages remain a memory, and the religious-cultural land surrounding them has gone to waste because the majority of Kurds who returned after Saddam's war was created in the form of the new provinces in 1991. It was too painful to rebuild and moved outside cities.) And apart from the religiously published chemical attack on their same people in the city of Halabja, which killed 5,000, the out-

casters managed to travel to their villages of Halabja, but nothing was left. Shattered at the scene, the past often begged for a ride to the less destroyed town of Kirkuk (about 100 km southeast of Baghdad), which had a mixed Kurd, Turkmen and Arab population.

In Kirkuk, the only place they could find was in the form of an abandoned house of which only three walls remained standing. Amena begged the owner of a crumbling house to let her see her sons for five Iraqi dinars each (well under a Canadian dollar). It was

governmental organization. She moved to find for college, where her grades were high enough to get her a scholarship into Salahaddin University's law program. She now works as a government employee in the Kurdistan Region. Although she married when she finished university, her husband, she says, became abusive, and they divorced after eight years of marriage when she revealed some of her prison abuse.

Like many Arabic survivors, Amena needs psychological treatment. She's not getting it, because there are next to no mental health professionals trained to deal with such trauma in northern Iraq, and the cost would be prohibitive. Although the Kurdish Regional Government has claimed some money to build survivor centers in the form of a small monthly pension, the government's priorities lie in infrastructure, security and strengthening foreign assistance to what is now a relatively stable area.

## Rape is an unforgivable act in Iraqi culture, and Saddam was infuriated at her charge

day to hunger or disease loss a second one that night after her young son was beaten to death with cables.

Amena couldn't imagine that life could get worse. After the prison was about to After 14 months in custody in Qasim, her name was called out by guards, who forced her and hundreds of others who had survived the camp into vehicles. Her grandfather's name was called, too. The prisoners feared they would be killed or sent to another country. As the cars drove away, Amena read out the Arabic high way signs to those who couldn't read. It soon became clear they were bound for the desert near Iraq's border with Saudi Arabia.

**Nagura Salama prison:** a perched on a hill, surrounded by barren sands. Now abandoned, the jail was recently used as a political prison housing up to 30,000 Kurds during the Anfal operations to remove Kurdish officials from Iraq. When the prison was empty, it was a real-life hell on earth. There was no escape. When the prisoners arrived, Amena said, the other Kurds in the camp were forced out of the vehicles and locked at night on by at least 20 officers. In some reports, survivors say guards joined at them, saying



OPERATION ANFAL used chemical weapons, mass graves. (AP) "Chemical Anfal" in court

chose a prisoner's name to call, and take turns sleeping and kicking her after handing her a small piece of food. As night when the lights went out, someone was sure to be missing when they were named again. The guards were often creative in their methods of torture, sometimes tying prisoners (including children) onto

declared a general pardon for the Kurds. In a political case of goodwill, some survivors were taken to holding camps where they were waited, treated to a feast and given medical attention—while being told that "the government will take care of you." But the amnesty came after the 400 Kurds were executed, and after Saddam's forces



KURDISH CHILDREN in Turkey, Saddam's hanging in December 2006. Amena rejected when he was executed

## Rage and grief made Amena write the High Court, asking to be chosen as a witness

in the world knew little of the greater genocide. Kurds were not present in their own media to write about it until Saddam, who had been receiving Western aid during his conflict with Iran, was toppled in 2003.

Amena and her increasingly bad grandfather were taken back to Tikrit. There they were made to sign pages avowing that they would never talk about what had happened to them. For her, signing the document was easy. "Everyone in my family was killed. My grandfather died because of me and my grandmother got sick. So what did I matter whether I signed it?" It was difficult getting anyone to help bury him. After the brutality the Kurds people had endured, the hope that had been replaced by shock, fear, and paranoia over being watched by the Iraqi military. Eventually, two men who had stayed for Amena came one night and took her grandfather's corpse away.

"This was the moment Amena decided the body to be stronger than anyone else. 'I had a challenge,' she says. 'I had to depend only on myself.' Taking old jokes, she worked through high school as a translator for a man-

had if what other women doing the same work were making, but the war-torn country enough together for a marriage in a town with her grandfather, some dishes, a pillow, car, and a new little—items she has kept. "The money I made was just enough for us to eat," Amena recalls angrily. "I couldn't take him to the doctor. I had no money for medicine."

Amena's grandfather finally died—two weeks after being freed. Amena isn't sure what he was doing, but she says that before his death he wished that she would tell him "He held my hand, saying, 'What are you going to do about it?' It was difficult getting anyone to help bury him. After the brutality the Kurds people had endured, the hope that had been replaced by shock, fear, and paranoia over being watched by the Iraqi military. Eventually, two men who had stayed for Amena came one night and took her grandfather's corpse away."

"This was the moment Amena decided the body to be stronger than anyone else. 'I had a challenge,' she says. 'I had to depend only on myself.' Taking old jokes, she worked through high school as a translator for a man-

More than anything, Amena is angry. It was a combination of grief and rage that drove her to write the High Court, asking to be selected as a witness for Saddam's often close-by trial. Before she was sworn in, Amena told her lawyer that the other women who would testify from behind the curtain to admit to being sexually assaulted. But such admissions could cost women their marriages and financial security, and none of them did.

During her testimony, while others cried, Saddam sat laughing—and she made her surprising admission. "He stood up, shouting, 'I am the president of this country! How do you expect a woman to say such things about me?'" Amena recalls. But she continued. "Everything that happened came to me at that time," she says. "If they had let me, I would have strangled him! I was crying for my grandfather."

Saddam's death brought Amena a flood of happier days. Now she works as a staff nurse with a pension. For the first time in 17 years, she has a husband and a son, and she is no longer a victim. "I wish I knew when my father and mother were born," she says, "so I tell them Saddam was hanged—and Ali Hassan al-Majid is following." ■

AP/WIDEWORLD PHOTOS; AP

AP/WIDEWORLD PHOTOS; AP

# GOODBYE, ZIMBABWE

**The once-thriving Jewish community has all but disappeared**

**BY MICHAEL ROSE** • If Cape Town is the top deck of the Titanic for the Jews of south Africa, then Zimbabwe is the boiler room below the waterline. My guide Maloke observed during my last foray into Zim (before in 2001 as an agent of Mossad, the Israeli spy service. If that was so, then the boiler room is now empty.

World, with some 1,500 people dying per week due to HIV/AIDS alone. Zimbabwe's Jews, along with others, fled from apartheid South Africa in the 1970s, the country's Jewish community today consists of some 100 souls, mostly in Harare (now with a small new synagogue in Bulawayo). The average age is over 70, and 15 of the oldest live in Bulawayo's Serepa Lodge, a Jewish gift centre that, remarkably, still serves kosher meals to its guests. Those that can still leave, but most head to families who have long departed for the less troubled for-



**UNDER HLAHLEBI**, Zimbabwe has drastically deteriorated. (LEFT) The Bulawayo synagogue in Harare in 2003



mer colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, with others seeking sanctuary in South Africa and Israel.

The Jews that are left are not exactly made to feel welcome. The beautiful synagogue of Bulawayo was gutted by a fire in 2003, only because the local press declared that Jews had been hoarding fuel and all sorts of treasures and foreign currency in the building. Unsurprisingly, the press made no mention of how some congregants risked death to

thwart the Zimbo snail from the burning synagogue. Maybe, once a comrade of the late Yasser Arafat, has added fuel to the already burning flames of anti-Semitism by allowing Palestinian and Iranian diplomats in Zimbabwe to court a most unhelpful influence on members of the government. Tug on the snail's tail, violence, and property crime in a country with an unemployment rate hovering at around 80 per cent, and what's left of the community feels very beleaguered.

Zimbabwean activist David Bloom, 54, describes the current situation in stark terms. "There are a handful of younger members," he says, "but when they go to pray, the majority of the older community will have passed 1 cannot envisage a renaissance even if a change of power was to happen." Bloom now lives in Israel, where he has become a sort of self-appointed archivist—maintaining a detailed database complete with multimedia

## Gurkhas: the assault from within

**BY PATRICIA TREBLE** • After Nepal's Maoist dominated constituent assembly was elected in April, one of its first acts was to abolish the monarchy. But the Maoists have another tradition: their co-founders, Nepal's Gurkhas serving in the British army and as the vanguard of other governments. And they're not happy. Britain's Gurkhas recently won the Thomas Cup, a trophy for the best of the British Commonwealth team in association with the Gurkhas. "No



**THE NEPALIS** public is opposed to the Maoists' plans for Gurkhas

the Maoists have descended, however, ordinary Nepalis don't much like the idea.

Gurkhas, members of Nepal's principal Hindu race, have fought for Britain since 1815. Even today, with British pay for the 3,500 Gurkhas starting at \$2,000 a month, a military career is a way forward to support their relatives. So, in a country where the average worker makes around \$600 a year, families (just 1500 Gurkhas live in Nepal) that prosper there to take Britain's rigorous path from conscripts. The most infamous is a 4.5 km run up a mountain; participants have to complete the long burning effort in 40 min and while carrying swivel-belted loads with 25 kg of rocks on their backs. Last year, 17,369 applied to join Britain's Gurkha regiment—370,000 to make it. (When Prince Harry served in Afghanistan earlier this year, he was stationed with Gurkhas—very laughed when he told them he was a "bullet magnet".)

While British troops are the most prized, 126,000 Gurkhas are in Indian army, the Singapore police as well as Britain's customs have their own Gurkhas. They have a legend: a Gurkha for being anything less than a fighter—their motto is "No Surrender!" ("The Gurkhas are coming") struck fear in enemy soldiers. Opposition to the Maoists' ideas has been just as fierce—enough to force them to soften their stance. Now the new force of foreign military service is up for "discussion" ■

## A Habsburg heir talks up democracy

**CATHERINE ADENWORTH-VINCE** • As the second-in-line to the throne of the once-mighty Habsburg Empire, which stretched from the Atlantic sea to the western lands of the Soviet Union, Archduke Georg von Habsburg came to Canada last week to discuss two topics close to his heart: how to create a strong, flourishing Hungary within Europe, and how to bring the light of democracy to the darkest of places.

In an exclusive interview with *Maclean's*, the 41-year-old prince of the Hungarian Red Cross said that Hungary's 2004 inclusion into the EU, along with December's signing of the Schengen agreement, now provides a springboard for the former Communist satellite state to further its economic and cultural goals while opening back onto the international stage. To secure Hungary's place in the 21st century, the archduke emphasized that attention must be placed on the country's most precious resource—the next generation. "It is so important that young Hungarians have the opportunity to go outside of the country and collect experiences at other universities and in different jobs that will give them unique skills that they can bring back to Hungary."

But while Hungary has embarked on a new style of governance and is opening its borders, not all Habsburg customs that growth and democracy must be fostered through a monarch's presence. Citizens living in the same region—such as the province of Ontario—have married, but a man on the line is not a Habsburg. "It's just here to look at what the international community said about the last election," says von Habsburg. "With



**ARCHDUKE GEORG and his wife: a sunny eye on Hungary**

the free press disappearing in Russia, public opinion focusing on the army, and a lack of independent judges, they are now far from the democratic country promised several years ago." For Canadians, he added, the situation in Russia may seem like a distant matter. But for its neighbours, and those who are loved under its ailing ruler, the danger is clear, not close. ■

## France's virginity fracas

**STEWART MOHAMMAD** • In France, a court verdict to dissolve the marriage of a young Muslim couple after the bride lied about being a virgin has sparked a severe backlash from the media, government officials and feminist groups. Initiated by a court in Lille in 2006, the *annulation* was made public last week after being published in a legal journal. It involved an unnamed engineer in his 30s and a nursing student in her 20s, with the groom working up to the marriage while the



**A COURT that annulled a Muslim marriage has provoked outrage**

wedding night party was still under way when he complained to guests that he couldn't penetrate them with a bloodied sheet as proof of his wife's virginity (a tradition in some circles). He went to court the next day, arguing the deceived him regarding a vital part of the marriage, something to which she admitted, saying the bride had sexual intercourse before the wedding.

Patrick Deshayes, leader of the ruling Union for a Popular Movement, and using France's civil code—which says a marriage can be annulled "if there was an error about the person, or about the essential qualities of the person"—for religious reasons was unacceptable. Justice Minister Rachida Dati, herself a Muslim, initially defended the ruling but has since announced the government will appeal the decision. *Amal Elhabib*, a prominent French feminist, and the *annulment* would send Muslim girls to beg their fathers to have their daughters married.

That's clearly absurdly happening—and not just in France. Dr. Robert Stobbs, a Toronto surgeon who has performed hysterectomy surgery for two decades, does about 25 of these surgeries a year on mainly Middle Eastern (and not just Muslim) women, at a cost of about \$1,000 each. His clients range from women who are "nursed" after being raped to those wanting to ensure they miss the sheet torn on their wedding night. ■



### PAINE: HISTORY SUBJECT IS ANYTHING BUT DRY

Members of the Galtwhirley Historical Society have their collection of old photos reviewed. When it was learned that the leader of society secretary Zervan Shaffer took some to show a local restaurant, a heated meeting ensued. Shaffer, equipped Shaffer promptly punched Shaffer. All Hart and Shaffer's son reportedly pulled Hart's wife's hair when he picked up a chair. The photos are back in the museum but a police probe is under way.





# HOLLYWOOD MEETS VEGAS IN A SUBURBAN MALL

**B.C.'s Earls joins the crowded field of mid-market restaurants**

BY COLIN CAMPBELL • Wedged in the corner of a sprawling suburban shopping mall, with fluorescent windows that offer a view of the parking garage, is not where you'd expect to find what may be the most popular new restaurant in the Toronto area. Yet on a recent Saturday night, there's a line at the door of Earls in the Square One Shopping Centre in Mississauga. The restaurant and adjoining lounge are overflowing with young couples and families, and groups of noisy teenagers. It's loud, bustling and smells a healthy dose of bad-groomed hair, almost dub-like.

In an erstwhile beyond-in-Windermere Can when comfort zone, where it has 47 restaurants, the Earls restaurant chain seems to be having no trouble doing Ontario's hungry, suburban hordes. Two years ago they got the attraction. The Earls' "Bigger Bigger 'N' Burger" is tiny, but cranked with Earls food variety fans. The House King Pao has one flavor—the gangster meat it's swimming in. It's all good and reasonably priced (dinner for two costs about \$60), but doesn't

seem exactly like-up-the-door good. Food, though, is only a part of the chain's success. The decor, in dark woods and leather, is warm and inviting. The staff is fast, friendly and, in at other Earls restaurants, uniformly attractive. "We're in the maintenance business," says Brian Fuller, the head of Earls Restaurants Inc., on the phone from his office in Vancouver. "It's what the customer wants. It's a little bit of Hollywood and a little bit of Vegas."

If the weekend crowd is any indication, the formula is working. But Earls' casual-diner into Ontario (there are plans to open a second Toronto location next year) is a bold move nonetheless, coming at a time as a preview time for the casual dining industry. The company, which started in 1981 with one restaurant in Edmonton, is wading into a market overflowing with competitors from the likes of Applebee's, Kiley's, Moonster's, Boston Pizza, East Side Munch and the 120-restaurant chain that occupies the vast middle ground between fast food and fine dining. At the best of times, the business is chaotic. At its worst, when the economy sputters and customers start looking for ways to spend less, these restaurants start to look like lands before the slaughter. "They're the first to get

cut and the last to really recover" from a recession, says Doug Fisher, president of the restaurant consulting firm FIC International in the U.S., the economic downturn is already taking a toll, with customers fleeing and chains struggling. Experts say Ontario may not be far behind. "It's coming," says Fisher, "and restaurant operators are going to be impacted by it, for sure."

For a taste of just how quickly things can go wrong, consider the industry's former colossus, Applebee's. A few years ago, it was opening outlets in the U.S. at a rate of about 200 per year, and spending some \$1 million on advertising. Then sales started to slip along with the economy, competition heated up, and the company was looking about as healthy as an enter of its "Powerful Buffalo Wings." Last year, it was bought by a smaller competitor, BOP, for US\$1.1 billion. Analysts expect more of the kind of consolidation as the economy continues to sour. The downturn in the U.S. could come at a worse time, but on the heels of a four-year expansion that has left the casual-diner market dangerously overbuilt with similar chains. "We've basically been adding industry cap-

**EDMONTON** is part of Earls' portfolio of chains. Earls (right) has been on loan.



acity at a faster rate than demand has been rising," says Ron Paul, president of Technomic, a Chicago-based restaurant consulting company. To make matters worse, restaurants are now struggling with surging food costs. The Chevrolet Factory has tried cutting back its famously super sized portions, but says that's not all that's been trimmed. In May, its stock price dropped under \$20 a share, from a high this time last year of over \$28. According to a study by Technomic, restaurants are increasingly forgoing the restaurant meal in favor of prepared food from grocery stores. The end result? "We're not restaurants doing that's a question about it," says Paul.

In Canada, if a situation isn't quite so dire, at least not yet. The strong dollar has insulated restaurants from the biggest price hikes in food imports, especially from places like California, but the industry here isn't immune.

launched in recent months by the bigger chains like Kiley's and Moonster's, two brands owned by the private company Casa Operations Ltd., as well as Boston Pizza. Anna Mella, president of corporate development at Casa, says the company has "significantly increased" its spending on advertising, but says that those TV ads are truly just a sign of healthy competition. Mella brushes aside concerns about downturn. Casa is aggressive company and doesn't release sales figures, but Mella says the company hasn't seen any declines yet, in fact, in many sales, sales are holding strong in Canada. Casa, however, has

## RESTAURANTS IN THE VAST MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN FAST FOOD AND FINE DINING ARE VULNERABLE IN RECESSIONS

an advantage most chains don't. It's big and diversified (along with restaurants, it's also in the airline catering business). With a portfolio of chains—from its more upscale businesses to the down-market Swiss Chai—it may be better positioned to handle downturns. "We're fairly well insulated," says Mella. But from running for cover, the company plans to open as many as 100 more restaurants in the next seven years, he adds.

Earls, with revenues of about \$250 million, doesn't have that kind of safety net,

but it's its own destiny. In restaurants, says Fisher, the industry is a market, an "oddly kind of crowd" from the service to the atmosphere. "Quite frankly, they're much, much better than any of the other Ontario can get." While Earls may stand out in a bland Ontario market, Fuller is frank about the risks his company faces, and he has some firm-based knowledge about how bad things could get. Earls has three U.S. locations, two in Denver, Colo., and one in Scottsdale, Ariz., which has seen sales drop 15 percent, he says. That location, he says, "has really been hit by the suburban mass."

But even recession or not, if the chain hopes to grow outside of Western Canada, Ontario is the next act. "We're just not out of territory completely," says Fuller about Earls' western base. Labor and construction costs this time with opening new restaurants are also high, particularly in places like British Columbia and Alberta. A decade ago, opening a new restaurant cost about \$2 million. Now it's between \$4 million and \$6 million—a staggering change in capital," says Fuller. If there's a model restaurant hopes to copy when they head for Ontario, it's Boston Pizza. It's wanted to push earnings from its Edmonton base in the late 1990s, adding nearly 300 restaurants and building one of the country's most successful national chains (it now has 100 locations). Although it reported a significant drop in sales in the first quarter of this year—something CEO Mike Corbello branded "extremely cold weather" and location being closed for renovations—he has plans to keep selling outlets. But like Casa, BPI has its own defense against recession. It sells mostly "beer and wine."

Industry pessimists are quick to point out that prices are good in a recession, and when food prices start rising, "Boston Pizza is a pretty

recession-proof business," says Fisher. The average operating profit for a Kiley's is significantly more to 13 percent. For a Boston Pizza, it's more like 16 to 18 percent, he says. But for every Boston Pizza, there are a dozen failures. Even some big-name U.S. operators, like T.G.I. Friday's and Newby Rogers Restaurants, have been acquired by Canada's biggest market. Earls isn't taking the jump blindly. It's been around for the move for the past 4½ years, and looked at 70 different locations in Toronto before settling on Square One, says Fuller. Nor is Earls taking in Ontario competition lightly. "We're in a tough business and they're in a tough business," he says. "We're only as good as the service and food provided in your last meal." For some of Ontario's weaker chains, that last meal may not be far off.

# DESPERATE MEASURES

**EMI is counting on Coldplay to keep the company relevant**

**BY RYAN BROWNE** For one full week at the end of April, Coldplay let its fans preview the first single off its new album, *Viva La Vida*, for free. While that's not a revolutionary idea in itself, the fact that 666,000 Internet users downloaded the track in a 24-hour span, and that the band were grabbed at during the week, suggests a new era in high for Coldplay's new album, out June 17. Undoubtedly, the London-based foursome wants its album to top charts around the world, but it's EMI Records, Coldplay's U.K.-based record label, that really needs *Viva La Vida* to explode. In the past few months, the embattled label has been in the news more for its massive job cuts, artist defections, and failed mergers, than for its artists.

Of course, with CD sales down 16 percent last year, the entire music industry is struggling, but it's EMI—which has the world's market share of the big four labels with 20.8 percent—whose future is most at risk. "You don't need four major labels any more," says Claire Enders, a London-based music industry analyst and former EMI executive, "and because EMI is the weakest one in terms of new signings and financing, they're under the most pressure." The label has had problems for years. Its North American market share started sliding just a "few" years after the Beatles and Fleetwood stopped making records for them. But ever since the British parent company bought the company in May 2007—bought out for about \$6.5 billion in a leveraged buyout—EMI Group has been heading rapidly south.

Soon after that deal was struck, as the global credit crisis deepened, both the bank and Terra Firma became nervous. The two sides considered reworking their financing terms, but Citigroup didn't want to live the danger of the credit crunch by being the first major financial institution to renege on a deal. But at a private equity conference in February, Terra Firma's CEO Guy Hands admitted that reneging EMI was tough. He said the audio execs his strategy had been to "take the power away" from the A&R people—the ones who find

and develop talent—and push with "the suits," since they used to be more invested in the label's financial future. Though, he added, "trying to persuade 250 people to give up their power has been hard."

Since then, things are only gotten worse. The company has cut about 2,000 jobs and lost major acts (including Paul McCartney and Radiohead, who famously refused to leave the independently owned EMI) mostly needs three extra months to reach Citigroup's set financial targets. Enders believes that while Terra Firma has successfully turned around companies in the past, Hands didn't fully grasp the music industry's problems, especially because 2006 had been a relatively good year. "The message was that his new was going to recover," she explains, "but then it started to fall off a cliff."

This year, Hands has taken several steps in the right direction. He hired Douglas Merrill, formerly Google's COO, as president, and got Nick Gatfield—the then responsible for signing Amy Winehouse

**'Being on a major label is like living in your grandparents' house'**

to Universal—in charge of EMI's A&R department. He also asked a distribution deal with Joe Simon's Jaga Records, and his job cuts programs are expected to save the company nearly \$350 million. But one of Hands' biggest accomplishments has been keeping Coldplay on its roster, all things considered. In January, the band's own manager, Dave Holmes, told *London's Daily Telegraph*, "Why would you want to release an album with a record com-

pany in the middle of massive layoffs? Coldplay have a lot of options." More recently, the band has been more publicly supportive of the label. Still, as lead singer Chris Martin told *Rolling Stone*, Coldplay is well aware of the direction the industry is headed. "Being on a major label at the moment is like living in your grandparents' house," he said. "Everyone knows they need to move out, and they will eventually, but we kind of like our grandparents' house."

If Coldplay's record with EMI won't go south, the company promises about 70 per-



cent of its profits from its inactive publishing arm, and one band can't make or break a label. However, the Coldplay release dates the *Viva La Vida* music video in *Viva La Vida* days' chart high, EMI could have trouble attracting big acts in the future. But if the album sells well, as observers predict it will—Coldplay sold 5 million copies of 2007's 2007—may well be the band's success was achieved despite the involvement of the label rather than because of it. ■

**STINKY SWIRLER DOESN'T KNOW WHEN TO QUIT**

Philip Winfield retired as a road runner in England 14 years ago. But, he says, he enjoyed his job so much that he's continued to do it voluntarily ever since. Now 54, Winfield estimates he's collected 206 runners of track since retiring, often making up to 17 hours a day. The town of Peterborough has recognized his initiative with an award. "I don't want to get bored and lonely," Winfield says of his volunteering. "I can't stop."

**EMPLOYEE**  
for  
**WEEK**

# It's too bad that we need the oil sands



**STEVE MALACHUK**

It's a shame about the oil sands. It's only in Alberta. It's too bad we drive so much, and that we built our cities on a sprawling car-mobility model. It's a shame that petroleum is at the heart of so many industries that employ and pay the tax for our health, modern lives in general. It's frustrating that so much of the rain, light, wind, and sun is buried in places where the government is heavily involved that every dollar on the price of crude oil goes a little more pressure to the wage of our modest Western lifestyles. It's also really too bad that burning fossil fuels produces gases that accumulate in the atmosphere and mess with our climate and our economies. And it's depressing that half the world's population would rather face the possibility of environmental catastrophe than give up their shot at the kind of life we've made certain that we never see new tax for granted.

It would be better if things were different—if an alternate oil blueprint our government had been able to see our jobs at the windmill, and the new ingenuity would fill with assets of the traditional co-operation used in the forestry industry and pulled another animal out back from the bank of extinction. Yet, that'd be a great world. But, for now, we're stuck with this one, which brings us back to the oil sands.

Not so long ago, defeating the oil sands meant arguing that they were, in fact, not necessarily viable and that Canada deserved a place among the world's lagging energy powers. But things have changed. These days the oil sands are quickly becoming an international dispute. With growing environmentalists are plauding with the Alberta government to slash the brakes on "new" development of the province's estimated 175 billion barrels of deep-bitumen trapped across an area the size of Florida. The latest shaming comes from the U.S. Geological Survey, which recently said a report to the U.S. Energy Department that oil sands development is less wasteful, air pollution, deforestation, and suspicious cases of rare cancer, seriously overcrowded hospitals, drought, and even an increasing number of

two people having sex on a picnic table in front of the mayor's office in northern Alberta. This story had it all.

It's a compelling argument of the "natural world's" of extracting "some of the world's dirtiest oil." But what it does not address, and what the environmental movement always carefully ignores in its denunciations of the oil sands, is the economic and social equation at the heart of the issue. How does it go anywhere near the massive and devastating ripple effects that would flow



**Is oil from Iran or Venezuela 'clean'? How about Iraq?**

from the load of momentum advertised by the most optimistic oil sands opponents. Canada has roughly 175 billion barrels of oil in the oil sands. Right now, they are producing a little more than a million barrels per day into a world market that is increasingly panicked at the prospect of a global shortage. That's roughly 1 percent of the world's daily supply. The various oil sands developments also produce an estimated 40 megatonnes of carbon dioxide per year—about 0.14 percent of global energy-related emissions.

By 2025, the oil sands are expected to be producing three million barrels per day, replacing three quarters of Canada's total output and a little more than three percent of global supply. According to the Pembina Institute, greenhouse gas emissions will be twice that by megatonnes. That works out to

about 0.18 percent of the industry's worldwide total, according to Energy Information Agency projections. Let's assume that for a moment. If the outlook is correct, the oil sands will account for less than one-fifth of one per cent of the emissions of the world's energy industries by 2025, while providing about three per cent of the world's oil. When it comes to pollution, that is still tiny.

Now it is true that this supply requires more natural gas and water and electricity to extract than other forms of petroleum, but does that make Canada the producer of "some of the world's dirtiest oil"? That depends on how you define dirty. Is the oil that bankrupts representatives in Iraq and Sudan "dirty"? What about the oil money going into the abortion industry in South Africa, where being involved of a serious crime can still get you a life sentence? Arguably can it be made the case that Iraq oil is "clean" these days? What about other war-torn oil superpowers like Russia, Nigeria, Libya and Venezuela—are those places even on any day crude fact with a dirt conscience?

You don't have to tell anyone in these countries about the spectacular gift of being an oil-rich region, but here in Canada, we must constantly apologize for our place among the world's great energy providers. Mention the impact on employment, on government finances or standard of living, and you'll be denounced as greedy and irresponsible. But since we're on the topic let's keep in mind some useful numbers.

A few years ago the Canadian Energy Research Institute projected that by 2020 roughly \$100 billion would be invested in oil sands development. That investment will, in turn, generate an estimated \$15 billion in economic activity, create 5.5 million person-years of employment, and mean \$1.5 billion in federal and provincial government coffers through taxes and royalty payments. Do those numbers still hold up? No they don't—they're likely wildly conservative because the projections assumed a long-term price of \$32 per barrel. Prices are now more than four times that high.

With prices skyrocketing, and with the obvious ecological costs of burning fossil fuels, it only makes sense to try to curb our demand for oil, the faster the better. But cutting off supply is pure madness. It'd be as compelling to Canada, and the impact on the environment would be virtually null.

The oil sands are a trade-off, and, on balance, Canada comes out ahead in the deal. ■

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PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS

## Flaherty's watchdog limps on

**BY COLIN CAMPBELL** • So far, Finance Minister Jim Flaherty's campaign to create a national securities regulator has progressed about as smoothly as a car crash. His relations with Quebec are strained, the smaller provinces are getting paranoid, and even Ontario—which supports his plan to replace the 10 provincial regulators with a single federal watchdog—is getting frustrated. At a meeting with his potential counterparts last week, Flaherty was rebuffed yet again. But



**FLAHERTY JUST won't give up on his national securities regulator**

and he refuses to give up—and despite the bickering, he's making progress.

Earlier this year, Flaherty set up a panel to look at ways to reform the system and told Canada's 10 aspirational as the world's Wild West. Then last week, the panel heard former Ontario Securities Commission chairman Ed Winter to start drafting legislation for a national regulator, whether the provinces were ready or not.

Meanwhile, the provinces, save for Ontario, have refused to streamline rules under their own "Paseo" system, which aims to unify regulations across the country. Some provinces have been talking to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and Ontario and Quebec have even floated the idea of forming their own alliance. All of this is meant to show that a national option isn't needed. But each proposal is also a compromise that helps to harmonize the system, and keep a one-man regulator on the agenda.

The panel could yet come up with a proposal that's palatable to the provinces, says Ian Russell, president of the Investment Industry Association of Canada. But we could get national regulators even if it doesn't. According to some legal experts, if all the falls, Flaherty has the power to strip the provinces of their market authority by force. And you never know, he just might do it. ■

## An update on the boss, every hour

**BY RACHEL MENDLERON** • Tech savvy business execs are using the power of Twitter, a new social networking tool that may be the best thing for employee connectivity since the BlackBerry. Since its launch in May 2007, the free service has attracted the likes of presidential hopeful Barack Obama and Internet pioneer Marc Andreessen. It's now pretty much the only way to connect Terry Hinch, CEO of Williams-Sonoma, who recently Zapped Twitter to announce a hyper-connectivity by filling the page between tweets and blog posts with short snippets describing uses up-to-the-minute through, feelings and activities. Users compose the 140-character messages from their cellphones. They are accompanied by a photo, and transmitted as text messages to their contacts, dubbed "followers." Although it's possible to send a reply, it's more common for followers to simply post "tweets" of their own, creating a virtual news feed of status updates.

Virgin Mobile Canada's chief marketing officer, Nathan Rosenberg, has been Twittering with his eight best team for a year. He says the constant stream of status is an effective way for managers to experience the daily highs and lows of their employees, and address concerns before they become major issues. "If you're following someone, you know what they're up to, and the instant transparency of that communication is fantastic," he says.

Sending a Tweet is as simple as logging in with a group email. But by using the brand name, it's "tweeting for a cause," writes a recent poster on a more professional (Twitter) is "instantaneous (but) precise," Rosenberg says Twitter taps into the current generation's tendency to "blend every aspect of their lives."

Still, if more workplaces are to jump on the Twitter bandwagon, Rosenberg says managers will have to abandon preconceived notions of distance between employer and employee. Getting constant updates on the CEO's thoughts and activities—such as Hinch's recent post about a busy day of food poisoning—can humanize the boss more than some people want. ■

## Do women avoid IT jobs on purpose?



**SHK'S QUALIFIED to work as an engineer—but she doesn't want to**

**BY GREY GUILL** • Why are fewer women pursuing male-dominated professions? New research suggests it might not be because of societal stereotypes but rather that it could be simply that women don't want to work in science and tech jobs—even when they're highly qualified and all the opportunities exist.

A recent study on information technology workers led by Joshua Rosenthal, a University of Kansas economist, revealed that men and women feel the same pressure to balance career and family demands. Both have similar professional abilities too. The big difference: men prefer working with tools or machines, so men of them choose IT jobs, while women prefer working with people. That might explain why just one-quarter of Canada's computer and information system professionals are women, according to the 2006 census.

Another analysis, called the "Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth," comes to a similar conclusion. It shows that women who are qualified to work in hard sciences such as physics still tend to choose social or life-science jobs instead. The data indicates that it might be because women enjoy working with living things more than men do. Could that be why female engineers are even more scarce than female IT workers? They contribute just 11 per cent of the total engineering labour force. By contrast, women account for nearly 70 per cent of life science professionals, such as those in medicine.

The Canadian Coalition of Women in Engineering, Science, Trades and Technology recently reported that the proportion of females enrolled in engineering at university has been dropping, and last weekend they held a conference that looked at how to fix that problem. But if the research holds true, men and women aren't choosing the field because they just don't want to, there might not be a problem to fix. ■

# News you can use

from the Heart and Stroke Foundation

By funding Canada's world-class scientists, the Foundation is in a key position to face and avert the potential devastating outcome of heart disease and stroke



**HEART & STROKE FOUNDATION**  
Facing answers. For life.

**A**pproximately 75,000 heart attacks, 30,000 strokes and 40,000 cardiac arrests occur every year in this country, causing more disability and death than any other chronic disease. The Foundation is responding by putting more donor dollars to work in 2007: the Foundation spent almost \$58 million on funding more than 900 researchers and research teams across the country. Since 1956, this has totalled more than \$1 billion in research support.

A federation of 10 provincial chapters, the Foundation also invests in your community to help build healthier hearts and minds across Canada by bringing life-saving knowledge to the communities we serve through our local area offices and the healthcare providers we support with education and resources. We have the passion to explore, through scientific excellence and

innovation, ways to protect the health of all Canadians—old and young. The Foundation enlists more than 2,000 national and international researchers to take part in a rigorous peer-review process every year to ensure that the research the Foundation funds meets the highest standards of excellence.

Here are just some of the medical advances Foundation dollars have supported and the advocacy and public education initiatives based on those advances: funding research into the use of the implantable pacemaker, studying the artificial heart for transplant patients, pioneering the use of acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) in preventing heart attack and stroke, pioneering the development of diet-binding drugs that reduce mental and physical damage caused by 80% of strokes, heightening awareness of stroke signs and heart ab-

lack warning signals, advancing recommendations for the management of high blood pressure, the number one cause of stroke, developing and updating guidelines for Cardiac Emergency Resuscitation (CPR) and training personnel across the country, advocating for the placement of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) in public venues to reduce death due to cardiac arrest.

Still, millions of Canadians are at risk, and will be, for generations to come. Sadly, one in three deaths in Canada are due to heart disease and stroke. There is still so much more to do.

The Heart and Stroke Foundation's tradition of funding world-class science means today's research climate is producing medical advances at a rate never imagined 50 years ago.

Read more about how the Foundation is making news...



**TWITTER means that no thought goes unshared**

Where do you want to end up?



**Centrum Advantage**

HIGHER levels of key nutrients to help protect against age-related illnesses.

Nutrient	Helps protect from:
Folic Acid	Breast Cancer, Colon Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease
Vitamin D	Colon Cancer, Breast Cancer, Osteoporosis
Vitamin E	Cardiovascular Disease, Breast Cancer
Selenium	Prostate Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	Cardiovascular Disease
Lutein	Colon Cancer, Age-Related Macular Degeneration



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Be sure this product is right for you. Please read and follow the label.

The *Advantage* of extra protection today and tomorrow.



Celine McKinnon was born with a serious heart defect. Today she is a healthy 8-year-old who loves to dance.

## Mending tiny hearts

About one in every 100 babies is born with heart defects in Canada. Fifty years ago, few children survived. Today, more than 90% do. There are now an estimated 100,000 children and adults with congenital heart disease. In the 1960s, the Heart and Stroke Foundation set the pace for treating congenital heart defects in newborns. It funded Dr. W. T. Mustard, who developed a procedure that has since been used in 1,500 Canadian children and 46,000 children worldwide. The Foundation has also produced a handbook for families entitled *HeartStart: Your Guide to Living with Congenital Heart Disease* as a source of help and reassurance.

Mark Stewart was born with a serious heart defect in which two of the major arteries from his heart were reversed. At the age of 3, Mark underwent the Mustard procedure — and survived. Today he is a father of two children and an avid cyclist. But he still relies on a pacemaker to keep his heart rhythm stable. “When my heart starts to race, I can’t help but wonder if time is running out,” says Mark. “Eventually I’ll require a heart transplant — or other options that scientists have yet to discover.”

The Foundation is also looking into the safety of physical activity for children with heart defects. A new study

funded by the Heart and Stroke Foundation sheds light on widespread parental fears that a play-time bump in the chest could cause damage to the area exposed on, possibly even resulting in a heart attack.

As a result, participation in sports and team games by children with congenital heart defects is very low, lead researcher Pat Longmuir says. “Physical activity is very good for their hearts and, with a very few exceptions, they can exercise as much as they like.”

Celine McKinnon, 8, was born with the left coronary artery attached to the pulmonary artery instead of its usual location, the aorta. This causes decrease in the amount of oxygen-rich blood and leads to a weakened heart muscle. When Celine was only five months old, surgeons successfully repaired her artery. Despite that very serious operation, Celine hasn’t let her heart defect get in the way of her physical activity. “I love to dance. I’m taking jazz and tap and it’s really fun,” Dr. Andrew Badger, head of cardiology at the Hospital for Sick Children, is thankful that Foundation funding to congenital heart disease researchers is helping to evolve new treatments to support patients such as Mark and Celine as they may live long, healthy lives. “More research will be required in the years to come,” he says.

[www.heartandstroke.ca](http://www.heartandstroke.ca)

## Getting kids jumping

In Canada, rates of obesity among children and youth ages 2 to 17 years are increasing. In 1976, 3% of children and youth were obese. By 2004, 8% or an estimated 500,000 were obese. An additional 18% of Canadian children and youth are overweight. Combined, 26% of Canadian children and youth are either overweight or obese. Excessive weight gain during adolescence and young adult life may be one of the most important determinants of future heart disease and stroke.

Healthy behaviours including regular physical activity that begin at a young age and continue throughout life are important to achieving and maintaining a healthy weight. The Foundation is encouraging provincial elementary schools to increase their Daily Physical Activity Requirement to 20 minutes a day. Currently, only 39% of Canadian children receive daily physical education in school. These numbers get worse as students move through high school grades. Physical education classes averaging 18 or more minutes a day can more than double the chances that an overweight or obese child becomes and remains physically active.

The Heart & Stroke Jump Rope for Heart program ([jumpfortheheart.ca](http://jumpfortheheart.ca)) is now in 4,000 schools across the country involving more than 600,000 children.



## Putting the pressure cooker on simmer

Five million Canadians live with high blood pressure. Due to climbing obesity rates and an aging population, the number of Canadians with high blood pressure will continue to rise unless something is done to stop this trend. New Canadian blood pressure guidelines mean that approximately one million Canadians with “high-normal” blood pressure will develop full-blown high blood pressure over the next four years — putting them at a higher risk for heart attack and stroke — unless they are diagnosed and treated. The new guidelines, developed and updated annually by the Canadian Hypertension Education Program (CHEP) in association with the Heart and Stroke Foundation and other organizations, are a wake-up call for healthcare providers caring for patients with this borderline condition.

Fact is, 40% of those who have high blood pressure don’t even know they have it. That’s why the Foundation has invested in a program to help Canadians assess their risk — and then take action to lower blood pressure if they have been diagnosed with it. Take the Heart & Stroke Blood Pressure Action Plan at [heartandstroke.ca/risk](http://heartandstroke.ca/risk)



## PLANES, VEINS AND RISKS YOU CAN CHANGE

By Amber Toustant

**Y**ou bought your airline tickets, checked your passport, booked your hotel, and even got travel insurance, but how have you prepared to protect your heart on the long flight? While air travel poses few threats to a healthy passenger, there is something you should be aware of. During long flights, the risk of developing blood clots in the leg increases. Also known as deep vein thromboses (DVT), this condition can be dangerous, but the good news is that there are three easy things you can do to help prevent DVT.

Dr. Pat Massicotte, Heart and Stroke Foundation senior researcher and thrombosis expert at the University of Alberta, says that the risk of developing a clot on a flight is very low for people without other risk factors, but a flight lasting five hours or longer can interfere with proper blood circulation and may even cause a clot to form. The long periods of sitting in one spot can cause blood to pool in the lower limbs, and reduced air pressure and oxygen in the cabin can further diminish the blood’s ability to travel back to the heart. Dr. Massicotte says that drinking dehydrating caffeinated or alcoholic beverages and wearing tight, constricting clothes can also amplify these effects. “If a person’s really good blood flow, it could potentially cause problems,” she says. “The clot may cause pain or swelling if it stays in place, but the main concern is that the blood clot could break free and travel to the lungs, causing a pulmonary embolism, which can be

life-threatening. But Dr. Massicotte says you shouldn’t worry too much. “If you’re healthy and take precautions, you’re healthy to be just fine.”

For people who have heart disease, a history of stroke, diabetes or other risk factors, Dr. Massicotte advises that they talk to their doctor before flying to see if compression socks or a low-dose blood thinner would help. But anyone who is going to fly can benefit from following Dr. Massicotte’s simple tips:

- 1 Try to get up out of your seat every hour and walk up and down the aisles. “Your muscles contract when you’re walking and that’s one great way to return blood that’s settled into your lower legs back into your heart.”
- 2 Move your legs regularly. You can do space-to-wall? Massicotte suggests that, while in your seat, simply lift your legs slightly and contract your calf and your thigh. Also, ask the flight attendants or check the seatback magazines for a reference sheet with leg exercises.
- 3 Drink a glass of water whenever the flight attendant offers food or beverages. This will help you stay hydrated and give you a great excuse to walk around — if only in the bathroom.

Following these tips will make travel more comfortable for anyone. As Dr. Massicotte says, “Skintight denim does not make for a happy passenger. So, pull on your favourite yoga wear or other loose clothing instead and you’ll be headed for friendlier skies.”

[www.heartandstroke.ca](http://www.heartandstroke.ca)

**ONLY HEALTH CHECK™ HAS THE HEART AND STROKE FOUNDATION'S DIETITIANS BEHIND IT.**

With nutrient standards based on Canada's Food Guide, Health Check is an important Foundation program designed to help you eat well. To earn the Health Check symbol products must meet standards developed by the Heart and Stroke Foundation's registered dietitians. So when you choose foods with the Health Check symbol, you know you're making a wise choice. **Learn more at [heartandstroke.ca](http://heartandstroke.ca)**



Brian Campbell is happy to be back on the tennis court.

## Bypassing a heart attack

Between 1992 and 2000, surgeons performed more than 116,500 heart bypass operations in 23 hospitals across Canada. Brian Campbell, 47, knows what it's like to have gone through that kind of surgery. It all started when he was warming up to play tennis and noticed he was winded. When he finished the game, he could barely breathe. Several medical tests later revealed that three of his coronary arteries were blocked. His wife Lori and teenage daughters Megan, Julie and Kelly were understandably in shock. His youngest wondered: "What if I lose the man who has always been there for me?"

Thankfully, Brian's bypass surgery was successful. He enrolled in a cardiac rehabilitation program for six months and today, Brian feels that at last the ball is back in his court. He runs three miles, five times a week, and has changed his eating habits. "Instead of nootigaste and a coffee for breakfast, I have cereal with fresh fruit. I've lost 20 pounds and I feel I've been given a second chance at life," says Brian. After bypass surgery, patients often need support to help manage pain, to recover mobility and to cope with the emotional effects Heart and Stroke Foundation researcher Dr. Monica Perry is finding ways to help manage these symptoms, to get patients back to a healthy life faster.

## Saving lives

When a person goes into cardiac arrest, he stops breathing and his heart stops beating. Some 40,000 cardiac arrests occur in Canada every year, 80% outside of a hospital setting — in homes, at airports, on hockey rinks. And when someone goes into cardiac arrest, there are precious few minutes available to bring him back to life. In fact, the rate of survival plummets 7% to 10% for every minute that goes by. When Cardiocerebral Resuscitation (CPR) is used in combination with an Automated External Defibrillator (AED), survival rates increase dramatically to 30% or more.

Because resuscitation is crucial in helping save lives, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada sets the Canadian Guidelines for CPR, defibrillation and other aspects of emergency cardiovascular care in Canada. HSFC is a founding member of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation (ILCOR). ILCOR is the international body that reviews emerging resuscitation research and summarizes the latest findings to give direction when there is strong scientific evidence to lead to a Guidelines change.

Recently, the Foundation launched the CPR Anytime Kit for Families and Friends™ to help Canadians learn CPR in their homes or workplaces to keep their loved ones and co-workers alive until emergency personnel arrive. The Foundation is also advocating for the placement of AEDs in public buildings such as recreational centres and hockey arenas. To order the kit, go to [heartandstroke.ca/CPRanytime](http://heartandstroke.ca/CPRanytime).



Learning how to perform CPR at home.

[www.heartandstroke.ca](http://www.heartandstroke.ca)

## WAITER, THERE'S A DIETITIAN IN MY MENU.

Health Check™...now in restaurants!

When you see the Health Check symbol next to a menu item, it means the Heart and Stroke Foundation's registered dietitians have evaluated the item to help you eat well. With nutrient standards based on Canada's Food Guide, the Health Check symbol is a simple way to know you're making a wise choice.

[heartandstroke.ca](http://heartandstroke.ca)



# THROWN OUT OF COURT

Are Ontario's legal regulators putting paralegals out of jobs?

**BY KAREY LEMMON** • Emily Ross knows her way around a courtroom: she and her "mom coplaner" co-attorneys have been before a judge several times over the years, battling over support payments for their three children. Because the Ontario woman couldn't afford to hire a lawyer, she went to a paralegal. "She helped me with the paperwork," says Ross (not her real name). "She gave me the courage to stand in front of the judge. She was amazing." Not only that, Ross estimates that hiring a paralegal, instead of a lawyer, saved her \$50,000 in legal fees.

Still, Ross says her co-husband owes her \$50,000 in child support at the moment, money that will almost certainly go unpaid, as Ross's paralegal has notified her she no longer has her. Paralegals have recently become licensed professionals in Ontario, and as a result of licensing, they are barred from working in family law. "I'm devastated," says Ross. She is now reluctant to separate her husband from against her cohabitant's lawyer, and can't afford to resist on her own. "I want to make him accountable," she says. "But I can't."

Unlicensed and sometimes untrained, paralegals were long seen as auxiliaries of the legal community. They were also a cost-effective alternative for many. In May, the first paralegal bodies were issued in Ontario, marking that the first North American jurisdiction to formally regulate them. (Almost 1,500 have renewed their licenses; the last few are now being sent out.) This gives the profession a veneer of respectability, as it protects the public. There's just one problem, paralegals say: the regulator in the Law Society of Upper Canada (LSUC), traditionally the governing body for Ontario's lawyers, who are arguably their direct professional competitors. "Paralegals have argued it's like



Berger King regulating McDonald's," says Susan Knapich, spokesperson for the Paralegal Society of Ontario, who believes legal should be self-regulated. Already, the law society has moved to limit the services paralegals can offer, some areas where they once worked—like family law—on officially out of bounds. Now some Ontario paralegals are mounting a challenge to the new law, a process that's in its preliminary stages.

The Competition Bureau concurs with Knapich. "A conflict of interest arises from having the [Law Society] regulate paralegals, given that they are an incentive to restrain the range of legal activities paralegals may offer," the federal agency stated in a December report. But the LSUC—which whiskered the task by the Ontario legislature— insists it's right for the job. "We're now regulating legal services for almost 125 years," says law society CEO Michael Haines. He recalls the Bureau's assertion in "But not wrong," noting that licensed paralegals are now full members of the law society, just like lawyers—though paralegals grumble that they're no members of the governing board, comprised of 40 lawyers, nine members of the public and just two paralegals.

There's another concern paralegals share: cost. "It's going to become a lot more expensive to practice," says Wanda Ilyeshe, chair of the school of legal and public administration at Toronto's Seneca College. And these costs will be passed down to the public. There's

to new education requirements, people wanting to take up the profession will now have to pay college tuition for a two- to four-year program, rather than the one-year certificate. And a \$500 application for to be law society-registered paralegals could dip the education requirement if they paid \$1,075 and write an exam (of 2,000 questions). Haines says, about 95 per cent passed. But all working paralegals are required to pay an annual fee—currently \$845—to the LSUC.

Criminal lawyer Christine Riley, a licensed member with the law society, admits the new costs attached to becoming a paralegal will make their services more expensive. "The public is going to pay more," he says. "But they're going to get the protection of a regulated profession." And that's a good thing, he insists: prior to regulation, "a lot of paralegals were just flounders." In one infamous example, Anita Nossani—an RCMP special constable dismissed for disgraceful conduct—opened a paralegal practice in Toronto, and legally changed her name to Mervesh A. Mervesh to drive up business. Nossani was later convicted of defrauding the Canadian government of over \$55,000 in disability payments, and went on to serve a prison sentence in the U.S. for charges ranging from identity theft to bank fraud.

In most parts of the country, paralegals work under the supervision of lawyers—and, by handling document and other tasks, can usually help keep legal costs down. So regu-

**USING A PARALEGAL SAVED EMILY ROSS \$300,000 IN HER CUSTODY CASE, BUT THE NEW LAW WON'T LET HER USE ONE**



WITH the legal system coming too much for most Canadians, Paul Reid was particularly an "advocate of poverty law."

lating lawyers didn't seem to be a pressing concern. Kevin MacLennan, who coordinates the paralegal services program at Nova Scotia Community College, speculates that independent paralegals never took off in his province because "legal fees meant what they are in Ontario." In Ontario, though, independent paralegals have been taking cases of their own for decades. They've represented clients in small claims court, traffic court, criminal court, and even court for summary convictions. Very few appeared with clients in family court, and they avoided a judge's permanent record. So par-

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**ZOMBIES IN A MALL: HOW SPECIAL IS THAT?**  
A U.S. video-game company has filed suit asking for a "declaratory judgment" against MMR Productions, copyright holders of the series of the Dead series of movies. Copyright in game, David Living, featuring zombies terrorizing a shopping mall, similar to MMR's movies. The suit claims to get MMR's films to use Capcom, which is arguing that zombies is a shopping mall is an idea that is "wholly unprotectable."



# WHEN THE POLICE ARE ON THE JUICE

We expect cops to use force when necessary. But what if they're using steroids to help?

**BY CHARLIE GILAIN** When the going got tough on the streets of Alameda, Calif., help was never more than a radio call away. With 235 lb. of well-cut red bull on his six feet, one of cops with Const. Roger Yeo was the sort of officer who could outlast a violent drunk like the rest of us might pick up and sigh as an order of power highly prized in patrol-level policing. Colleagues would call him no nerves "in case things got out of hand," he testified last January at a Peel Regional Police disciplinary hearing, but his muscled had not come cheap. The 39-year-old officer had taken eight years out of his life to build the physique.

and insurance manuals, logging hours and getting and tracking his hours on the belief that, for a cop, "being big was better." You wasn't the only steroid-dependent man he thought so. From the day he joined in 2004, he used performance-enhancing pharmaceuticals, discussed openly among officers in station-house conversations, during their status as controlled substances that are illegal to buy, sell or transport. Those who didn't use them referred to him as a "juice monkey" because of his size, he added, yet they weren't shy to warn him when trouble came calling. And it wasn't like he was the only one doing them. "It's not like it was accepted," he shrugged. "A lot of guys were on it, including myself."

It's testimony, though, that emboldened him to consider it. In Peel, officers are now charged into a burgeoning subculture in the policing

world about how doping. A former soldier, Yeo said he obtained his first supply of steroids in Sudbury while on tour with the Canadian Forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and continued using them when he got back home, along with others on the force. "I was kind of like a bagman," he said. "When I walked into a doorway, there was hardly any daylight." Too believe his size actually headed off violent confrontations. "I don't smile a lot. I'm very intimidating... very easily did I look to get physical." But the drugs eventually took their toll. He became irritable, his judgment lapsed and he found himself getting into arguments with the people closest to him. "You're losing a real smile," he recalled his mother telling him at one point. "I don't even like you anymore!"

Certainly the circumstantial evidence points to something more serious than powdered bad apples. Yeo's allegations came against the backdrop of a scandal involving New York City police officers caught in October acquiring large amounts of steroids and human growth hormones (HGHs) through a Brooklyn pharmacy. Six were suspended from their jobs, while 100 others faced an estimated \$250 million worth of fines, prompting the NYPD to introduce random steroid testing starting in July. The New York case follows similar scandals involving cops in Arizona, Houston and Miami, along with a slew of isolated cases in smaller police services throughout Middle America that have produced far less in the way of reforms. "This is a greatly underestimated story," says John Holmstrom, a professor at the University of Texas and one of the few academics who has studied the issue. "If you're a basketball player and you use steroids, even if you wouldn't want it, you're going to hang out to-day if you're a cop who uses steroids, and you happen to carry a gun, you are somehow immune from scrutiny."

Cautionists would want to barter Holmstrom's argument. The disciplinary hearing in which Yeo spoke up, for example, revealed that steroid drugs had allegations he had been following adolescent girls around shopping malls and schools while off duty in the unattended watching girls from his car, and snapping occasionally at cars with them, but denied saying or doing anything untoward. He was found guilty two weeks ago of credible conduct. Yet in testimony last week, the beleaguered officer decided to test

laws about how doping. A former soldier, Yeo said he obtained his first supply of steroids in Sudbury while on tour with the Canadian Forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and continued using them when he got back home, along with others on the force. "I was kind of like a bagman," he said. "When I walked into a doorway, there was hardly any daylight." Too believe his size actually headed off violent confrontations. "I don't smile a lot. I'm very intimidating... very easily did I look to get physical." But the drugs eventually took their toll. He became irritable, his judgment lapsed and he found himself getting into arguments with the people closest to him. "You're losing a real smile," he recalled his mother telling him at one point. "I don't even like you anymore!"

His boss's appeal to test the same way. Chief John Merrill lastly called an internal investigation into Yeo's allegations, but the department has been doing its best to downplay them ever since. Questions from Maclean's, which focused on both the Yeo case and the department's policies on drug use, were unanswered.

Still, Peel isn't the only Canadian force where steroids have raised their head. In May 2006, Frank Jones, a city police constable in London, Ont., revealed a five- and a 12-month conditional sentence after it emerged that he had been selling steroids while on duty. Last year, a Peel station police officer was arrested in a broad-based narcotics investigation that resulted in detectives searching several gyms at Const. Robert, M.S., and using steroids. Perhaps the most sensational case involves Brock Graham, a former Vancouver city police officer who later joined the B.C. minor police during the course of an investigation into the 1993 disappearance of 34-year-old Lynn Duggan, reports surfaced that Graham, the prime suspect, was a fitness fanatic who had been using steroids since Graham, a decorated officer, was never prosecuted for the murder case. In October 2005, he was convicted of Duggan's murder and received a 10-year prison sentence.

None of these cases has resulted in a systematic inquiry into police use of performance-enhancing drugs—not surprising, given how many officers sympathetic with Yeo's rationalization. "The law enforcement profession is both mentally and physically challenging," says the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration reported in a 2004 circular. "Some officers may believe steroids provide them a physical and psychological advantage while performing their jobs." And Holmstrom, a Toronto-based psychologist who works for RCMP officers for high performance, says, "It's not that your power can be a better alternative than using a weapon." Life gets rougher on

the streets, and they're outlived more and more the usual things like cops," he says, "so what's the alternative?" Factor in the macho atmosphere that pervades police departments (despite the growing representation of women) and steroid use should hardly come as a surprise, adds Philip Stern of Keele University in Britain. "I think



**WITH STREETS GETTING ROUGHER, SOME COPS BELIEVE STEROIDS GIVE THEM AN EDGE**



A R.I.D. at a Brooklyn pharmacy (top) caught up NYPD officers Brock Graham (above)

it raises two questions," says the criminologist, who spent 30 years at the University of Toronto studying police issues. "One is the involvement of officers in illegal activity. The other is, even if it's not illegal, do we want cops building themselves up on steroids?" The answer might not prove as clear as you might think. One officer from Suffolk County, N.Y., who spoke to *Maclean's* magazine

in 2005, regarded his steroid use as a kind of public service undertaken in the interests of community safety. "Every cop should do a cycle a year," he said. "More surprising still is the number of commanders willing to accommodate that view. In the thick of Miami's police and steroids scandal in the late '90s, for example, then-Chief Ken Harris actually suggested he'd be happy to accept a decision about whether it's acceptable for officers to take steroids."

This sort of logic supports some obvious pitfalls—not least that steroids usually travel in the company of other drugs, as witnessed by the Bradford and London cases; and on Brock's home site raised up a stack of marijuana, and had reportedly developed connections to the Black Mafia. "Basically, it's a slippery slope," says Larry Givens, a criminal justice professor at California State University who wrote on the topic for the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin." "They might start using steroids but they end using other types of drugs." Then there's the matter of ill effects—both physical and mental. The health impacts of steroid use are varied and poorly understood to view the stuff as incompatible with police work, says Malcom. While officers aren't exactly queuing up to confess steroid use to him, "if they did, I would have no choice but to disqualify them [from law enforcement duty]."

Finally, as critics, there's the matter of public perception, as unimpaired as is one more thing separating police from the rest of society. Since 9/11, says Stern, the notion of cops as part of the community has been giving way to a kind of hyper-police power that is to intimidate, rather than reassure, civil society. "It's this whole idea that we have to preserve a very false sense of what we're ready to deal with anything that comes our way," he says. "In this context, I'm not sure law-enforced police are using steroids."

That's not to say that officers grounded in the art of negotiation and persuasion are getting the job of the 21st century. But if every cop in the future is going to be "doing science a year," they may be a harder task to spot. Especially if they come through the door behind someone like Roger Yeo. ■



**SPINNING STOCKBROKER GOES OUT OF CONTROL** Stockbroker Christopher C. ROTHMAN, who left New York City after his court last week on an assault charge, Carter had been accused by hedge fund manager Mark S. ROTHMAN of having a sexual relationship with ROTHMAN's daughter, "Miss ROTHMAN." ROTHMAN's daughter, "Miss ROTHMAN," was found to be charged up. "They also charged Carter up after several weeks of court, he allegedly killed ROTHMAN off his life."





# Finally, it is all about you

**Why parental death for adults in the new psychic Freedom 55**  
BY ANNE KINGSTON

Parental death once followed a prescribed trajectory: changing diapers, sleepless nights, attending school rituals, psychocollage parties. Now, as surreal has been raised to cosmic levels, "the good positive sacrifice parents can make for their adult offspring" (De... That's the provocative claim of the new book *Death Is Not the End: Losing a Parent Can Change an Adult's Life for the Better*. "The death of your parents can be the best thing that can happen to you," writes Joanne Salter, an Australian psychoanalyst who has conducted as evidence personal experience and that of 60 other patients. Salter isn't referring to the relief often felt after the death of a car, a pet, or long-suffering parent. The demise of any parent—even the most beloved—can

impair personal growth, the writer "Nothing else in adult life has so much untapped potential to help us become more fulfilled human beings—wiser, more mature, more open, less afraid."

Once, such words would have been scornful. But Salter is at the vanguard of new thinking about the adulterous effects of parental death on adults, an age increasingly regarded as old, if inevitable. It was the natural order of things, and, as such, didn't invite the creativity devoted to the traumatic effect of a parent's death on a child or the sudden death of a spouse. An adult whose parent died was expected to grieve, then get on with it. Now, however, late divorce and remarriage, the death of a parent in adulthood is being seen as an opportunity for mid-life transformation—not alone loss but pain, not about them but you.

Death benefits is the latest entry to a new genre targeted at the "mid-life orphan," the status of which epitomizes a similar other thing: sensibility. *Losing Your Parents, Finding Your-*

*self: The Defining Turning Point of Adult Life, Never the Same: Coming to Terms With the Death of a Parent; Nobody's Child Anymore, Midlife Orphan: Facing Life's Changes Now That Your Parents Are Gone; The Orphanized Adult: Understanding and Coping with Grief and Change after the Death of Your Parents.*

Despite this emerging market for adult-speak self-help, Salter had trouble finding a publisher. The idea that children could benefit from parental death was seen as unscientific, she says. Some assumed "benefit" had to be financial. "I really had to fight for this," she adds. "Death is a hard sell."

That's changing. Salter believes "Death is the new sex," she jokes. Debra Umberson, a sociologist at the University of Texas at Austin and one of the first scholars to investigate the effects of parental death on adults, concurs. She has seen a decided increase in interest in the topic since her book *Death of a Parent: Transition to a New Adult Identity* was published in 2001. "Now that boomers are finally experiencing it, there's much more openness," she says.

Order the miracle shift in part to larger lifespans. Now that life expectancy for Canadian women rises to 83 years and 78 years for men, the child-parent relationship can extend more than 60 years (just look at 79-year-old John McCain on the feelings with his 96-year-old mother). Statistics Canada doesn't tabulate numbers on the topic, but in the U.S., one-third of Americans 50 and over still have a father and two-thirds have a mother. By the time they turn 60, only one-third will be parents.

Longer life brings a longer time frame to play out increasingly lively parent-child dependencies. Once, children were expected to be cut off from their parents by 21. Now, they remain 30, or return to, their parents' homes into their 30s, 40s, even 50s, a development that prompted the American Psychiatric Association to announce in 2005 that adolescence officially ends at age 24. As perched-up parental involvement is also reflected in "helicopter" parents, the term used to describe the hovering that can take place into university and beyond. Extended longevity has altered in a new life map—the adult child caregiver—while further complicates the dynamic, says psychoanalyst Irving Yalom, professor emeritus of psychiatry at the Stanford University School of Medicine. "I know people who want for their parents to die; they've been married and still paying for them for 50 or 60 years, and the parents have overstayed their day."

Sociologist Michael Rosen, a professor at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, who is studying the prolongation of adolescence, says a causal relationship between a Peter Pan culture and personal longevity. Parental

death is now the major maturational mile stone, he says. "The new marker of early-life adulthood and of maturity isn't becoming a parent but losing one's parents die."

The idea of parental death as an adult benchmark isn't new. *Julius and Ethel*, the tale of orphaned father Ethel, once named, "Perhaps nobody is completely grown up until both of his parents are dead." The death of one's parents was viewed as an inescapable mortality wake-up call, an unceremonious reminder that you're on your own and next is live.

But in an avowed-developmental culture, the death of the parents of adults can cause the same deflection felt by children when parents die. "You've lost your biographic anchor, someone who knows you through and through, someone who has been there for you through most of your life," Kern says. He points to adults' adaption of the poem-filled "orphan" to describe themselves, a reference that summons the image of a paunchy Oliver Twist. "It's just weird," he says. But Toronto poet Molly Peacock, who regards herself as an orphan at age 61, says society doesn't appreciate the effect parental death has on middle-aged children. "People say, Oh, the world adjusts." Or, it happens to everyone, so you'll get over it," she says. "But when my mother died, I wanted to go back to Victorian times and wear a black armband. I would cry day after day."

In May, the *Los Angeles Times* devoted an entire section to the "mid-life orphan" that included a profile of Larry Gribber, a Santa Monica psychotherapist who took up African drumming as an antidote to grief after his parents' deaths. Gribber, the son of sex and generation investigators, spent his life trying to please his parents by working hard and living modestly. When they became ill, he was their devoted caregiver for two years. Six months after he was diagnosed, Gribber began organizing "death circles" at caregiver retreats, an activity of which his patients would have disapproved. Free of parental judgment, he pursued other interests. When he went to buy a motorcycle, he upgraded to a high-end model. "Now that my parents are dead, I feel more free to do what I want," he told the paper.

Longevity research, which tracked more than 1,000 people over eight years, found the death of a parent isn't predicted to only affect self-changes. "In order to move, marry, escape, or accept the parent," many of her subjects reported improved emotional and psychological well-being following a parent's death, though it was most common for those who grew up with an extremely overbearing parent. Shoulda-bought-a-car-the-bitch-improved, though the average person experienced a

decline in health for the first five years after a parent's death—often due to depression and increased drinking. According to the data eight years later, the feared adults who lost a parent either became more involved in their lives or took a break. With parental death comes the final thinking of adulthood identity. Victoria Secunda writes in *Losing Your Parents, Finding Yourself*. Most of the 95 people she interviewed said relationships with their children improved, while children adults often paid more attention to one another and became more involved. Most reported increased friendships, many showed away from those who didn't "add meaning to their lives."

Yalom, whose latest book is the recently published *Staring at the Sun: Overcoming the Terror of Death*, is an accomplished psychologist who has written about parental death in a different, he says. "I've worked with patients who wish they could have done more, who wish there are things their parents could have said to them. Then there are those things that existed between themselves and their parents that no longer exist, there's no one left to say there it was." He says he finds himself withdrawing for the telephone to call his mother even though she died 10 years ago.

It's a growing parental death mid-life thing that can happen to an adult, Salter is facing a new frontier in the self-help course that personal baggage can be transcended and then repurposed, a theme she folds for everything involving a parental death. In actuality, it is *Not Parents' Fault: Why Your Relationship With Them Isn't Working, and How to Fix It*. "I'm not saying we don't lose something when a parent dies," says Salter from her New York office. "You lose a part of yourself, you lose part of your own history. But it's also an opportunity for a new self, a self in which you are not the child that that parent." The book extensively chronicles Salter's working through her own complicated 17-year relationship with her mother, a formidable and distant woman who antediluvian in her daughter. Salter outlines her conscious awareness of her mother's emotional legacy after she died at age 94, referring to it as "psychological inventory" not writing a "parent's biography" and dealing on the La Brea and the other side. "It is mostly the day of the relationship that held me back," says Salter, displaying her clinical Freudian traits

ing. On the discord piled years her mother's perfectionism and inability to forgive others or provide advice. She kept her mother's memory, her confidence for life and took up her legacy of mentoring.

Her parents also provided a period of post-parental death mourning. Some broke bad habits, others cured, others relieved, others pursued new passions or careers. One married an unhappy marriage he'd been in for 35 years to please his father. Another pursued his dream of being a writer, and published a novel about his mother's relationship with his father. One woman finally felt free to marry. The central motif of finally taking creative steps in one's own life was literally embodied in a woman who became an actor after her overbearing mother died. Arguably, complex called from a group in analysis for

**'I know people who wait for their parents to die; they've been nursing and paying for them for so many years and the parents have overstayed their due'**



an involved issue, many arising from controlling, dependent parental relationships, doesn't constitute a sound, scientific template. Catherine Gilmore, a Toronto therapist and author, observes that people who've had a healthy relationship with their parents cope more easily with their deaths. "But if they had a dependent relationship or if the parent never gave them what they needed, then you meet it as an abandonment," she says. "It's not this love, the parent has given the message: I will only love you if you remain dependent on me." But the whole idea of parenting is to make people independent.

Changing circumstances and growing needs, not rigidly in Umberson's survey instead, change was qualitative in understanding. "People might decide to be more like the parent to become more religious, or become a house teacher, or parent, or to try to replace them," she says. Not all change was for the better. Umberson was surprised by the extent of marital instability. "It's real time of vulnerability," she says, citing the case of a doctor

who left his wife and three children because he felt his father should have left his mother but never did. "He thought it was a positive but he wished a lot of love."

Understanding many of the radical transformations outlined by Soffer is a more tangible personal death because it was an education. "People see their parents as decision makers," says one Toronto-area lawyer who receives calls from children while their parents are still alive who want to know how they've been provided for in the will. Soffer agrees money can make a difference. "I think it's okay to say that one of the things my parents did was to leave me enough money to do things," she says. "I don't think money should be left out of equation. But money tends to be obvious. What's less obvious is the other legacies that can change you."

Openly discussing the agony of parental death—aspirin not far from taking a parental death pill—shivers a long-standing social taboo. But the discussion of family dysfunction—everywhere from *Arrested Development* to the proliferation of bad-parent memoirs like Augusten Burroughs' latest, *A Wolf at the Table*—has left new signs stretched to advertising and television toward one's parents.

Diane Butler, a host on National Public Radio, admitted to Soffer during an interview about *Dark Brother* that the death of her own parents when she was 19 was key to her personal growth, though it took years for her to figure it out. "Bernice was 81. Vaughn is candid about the irony that he felt after his father, who suffered from mental illness, died three years ago. "My father was a troublesome person, very difficult to get along with," he says. "It's not that I wanted him to die, but once he passed, I realized how much easier he became on a daily basis." Afterwards, Vaughn says, he finally felt free to take extended trips. His experience confirms Soffer's contention that the death of even one parent can lead to positive re-evaluation of familial relationships. "I enjoy my family now," Vaughn says. "The love Christmas for my father passed so we're all sitting around the dinner table and there was this awareness of how we understood ourselves and how we all related. 'Oh, this is pleasant, so not a weird, there's no tension,' and there was this collective sigh when I realized life will end. Mine is so much better."

Peacock says the film is an unexpected busy day after becoming the sole survivor of her nuclear family. "It felt as if I were a balloon that someone had let go of," she says. "And I was rising into the atmosphere, floating without any fingers to anchor me. At the same time that it's a certain type of relief and exhilaration in that," Peacock says she adored her parents, though admits they could be difficult. His father, who died in 1964, was



**Many pursued new passions. One man left an unhappy marriage he stayed in for 39 years to please his father.**

an alcoholic, her mother, whom Peacock cared for during her last year of life in 1994, suffered from depression. Peacock uses the analogy of a giant tree fallen in a forest to describe parental death. "It's a terrifying image. But then, things that never could have grown in that shade began to grow." After her mother died, Peacock, at age 15, began writing prose for the first time, she said. "It was my mother's death that said, 'It's time to really go serious.'" She now has a full-length novel and the decisions she makes, she says. "There's nowhere to run for advice and that's not such a bad thing."

With death, parents become mortal, and that humanizes Vaughn says his father's death permitted him to feel sympathy for him for the first time. "I have more sympathy for him because I don't have to deal with him," he says. "But I also have an idea of the wholeness of his life. I can feel sorry for him. And that released me from anger."

Detachment is the greatest death benefit, Soffer believes. "Others won't understand the virtue. 'How I could see my mother from a three-mile distance—beyond blame, beyond the

frantic need to get through or justify myself, beyond disappointment, beyond rage—beyond fear.'" She promotes the notion of viewing the parent-child relationship after a parent's death—in the child's terms. As she puts it: "All future conversations in a similar, which makes it far easier to understand." No one should be surprised when her relationship with her mother is far better now. Peacock says her relationship with her mother remains good. "You keep internalizing the parents and the parents keep changing inside you," she says. "I have a vital relationship with my mother, although she's already dead."

Thanks to the parent-child relationship evolves in the child's mind after death is linked by research. A landmark 1999 study by psychologist Dov Shneidman of Tel Aviv University that polled hundreds of Israeli adults aged between 17 and 77 revealed that many people whose parents were dead felt as close a bond with them as people did with parents who were alive. Many said their relationship with their parents developed following their deaths. Children whose parents were alive, on the other hand, reported greater ambivalence toward them.

Goldner agrees the idea that relationships can be re-calibrated. "That's wacky, it's just a fantasy," she says. "You just need to come to terms with what a toxic parent is, and that you're not going to have the type of relationship you wanted and you're going to have to take out things that were good." Shneidman echoes her point, noting that those who made the most progress in "adult orphans" recognized that "whatever they did or didn't get from their parents now was moot."

Goldner is equally skeptical about a parent's death being an agent of life change. "What about that is when you're willing to give up that parent's expectations, and that can happen before they die or after they die," she says. "If you have to wait for your parents to die to be free you're not going to be any more free when they're dead." A 56-year-old Toronto designer who put her wanderlust on hold for several years to tend to his parents before they died shares her own secret way. "Watching his parents' decline provided some sense of inevitability, he says. But their death was the liberating. "It made me feel more immortal," he says. "I'm thinking, well, now I have 50 or so years." ■



**MELICO: PARK HAS FUN RUN FOR THE BORDER**  
Night Hike, a 1000-foot theme park north of Mexico City, offers thrill-seekers the simulated experience of sneaking across the U.S.-Mexico border. For \$10, make-believe illegal aliens are led by "immigrants" across open desert, past cattle and over hills. There are even actors playing U.S. Border Patrol agents in trucks who fire gas-laden flash-batons at park goers. There is no confrontation as when it's possible for visitors to sneak into the park.



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**IRONPATHELETE, GOLD MEDALIST, 2007 PAN AM GAMES, AGE 27**

## Jessica Zelinka THE POWER OF SEVEN

STORY BY KEN MACQUEEN  
PHOTOGRAPH BY CHRISTOPHER WAHL

Jessica Zelinka had just 270 metres to go. A bit more than a lap of the track at Jodel Havelange Stadium in Rio de Janeiro last July would seal the deal – a Pan American Games gold medal, her first major international win. Then someone kicked her right heel, or so she thought. She felt something pop, and then everything paled. The 200-m race was the hour of seven she'd already established comfortable lead in the two-day event's other six disciplines, the 200 metre, the 100-m hurdles, the shot put, javelin, high jump and long jump, though her jumps had been hampered by a bruised heel. She was leading in the

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# 'THEY'RE BOUND TO OFFER ME A KNIGHOOD. THEY CAN STUFF IT. THOSE INSTITUTIONS ARE THE DEVIL INCARNATE.'—DESPITE SOME RECENT CHANGES, **JOHNNY ROTTEN** IS STILL KIND OF ROTTEN

## TAREK BIN LADEN A MONUMENTAL TAKE OF TWO CITIES

The half-brother to Osama bin Laden has long been planning to build a monomaterial bridge across the Arabian peninsula, across the Red Sea/Africa. Now **Tarek bin Laden** is planning to bootstrap the 10.5-km span with two enemy cities. Work on the bridge, which will link Sudan and Djibouti in Africa, begins next year, and will be the pride of the bin Laden clan. Development LLC, at \$14 billion, the bridge's budget is private, not to the whole project, which will cost an estimated \$120 billion. The bin Laden family, which amassed a construction fortune in Saudi Arabia, originally comes from Yemen. They claim the project will boost the stability of the impoverished country, which has very modest oil reserves, its arid land and manufacturing. There may also be risk-averse competitiveness at work. If all goes to plan, bin Laden's two cities will be even grander than other means news reporting in the region. Karim's \$166-billion Silk City, and Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah Economic City, at \$128 billion.

## TEIPI LIVNI ONCE A SECRET AGENT, NOW A PUBLIC FIGURE

Israeli Foreign Minister Teipi Livni is known for keeping her nose clean in a parliament saluted with scandal, and for keeping quiet about her time in the secret service. But opinion polls last week showed the 49-year-old as a front runner to replace hapless Prime Minister Ehud Olmert. Having moved the speaker of the bin Laden clan, she was a Mossad agent in Jerusalem during the assassinations of Arab leaders in Europe, including the 1983 killing of Palestinian Liberation Organization official **Muhammad Yusef**. According to the Times, Livni was not directly involved in the hit, but resigned shortly after, citing self-pressure and an unwillingness to remain her shadow in Israel. Despite her seemingly successful stepchildren (her parents were assassinated by the British in the 1940s for involvement in terrorism), she faces a two-state compromise, hanging on an end to Palestinian terror attacks. But before she can fight for peace, she'll have to win the top spot. A general election may take place soon.

## JOHNNY ROTTEN STYLA, DEFIANT, BUT A LITTLE LESS ROTTEN

The nasty young punk rocker of the 1970s is getting old but he's not going away. Recently, **Johnny Rotten** announced an comeback "I'm fat, I'm 50, and I'm back." One big change for the 1970s front man to the Sex Pistols is his teeth. Those decayed drop-caps are always been so bad they earned him his perform name (real name John Lydon). The \$12,000 he spent at a Los Angeles dentist's getting new pearlys inspired British music writers to complain it was the final nail in punk's coffin. "I started to look seriously weird," Rotten says of his teeth. Meanwhile, there's still music. A DVD of a recent concert is coming out and Rotten is considering covering a song by **Johnny Rotten**. He says he's been hurt, and there's the core essence of good music." Still, Rotten's still willing to bow down before conventional society. "They've been so often me a knighted," he says. "They can stuff it. Those institutions are the devil incarnate."

## MATTHEW WILSON A CANADIAN SHOWS FLORIDA NOW IT'S DONE

At Dick Flower Stadium in Tallahassee, devoted fans of the Florida State Seminoles sang a strange song at the bottom of the fifth inning: G-Canada. Yes, you read that correctly: G-Canada. The reason for the bizarre tradition has something to do with a come-back win many years ago, but exactly what it was no one really agrees on. Perhaps **Matthew Wilson**, then, for securing the stadium was a tribute to his remarkable pitching performance. Last Friday, the 23-year-old Toronto native tossed a complete game shutout against the top-ranked Seminoles, leading back to University in an elite school in Pennsylvania—to one of the biggest upsets in the history of U.S. college baseball. In the third inning, Wilson's Florida State Seminoles were up 1-0. In the eighth, when it appeared the back of the season had been won, the crowd boomed him all the way back to the dugout.

## JAKE AND DINOS CHAPMAN HITLER'S JUNK

The paintings were so bad that their creator, a young **Adolf Hitler**, was twice rejected by a Vienna art school. Now, British artists **Jake and Dinos Chapman** have unveiled a series of Hitler's near-legendary paintings they've defaced by drawings, beams and rain-bow all over them. The brothers bought 11 still life and landscape pictures for \$225,000. After reworking them, they began them for sale, asking nearly \$1.3 million. The Chapmans say that if it hadn't been for Hitler's infamous name, they would have vanished into junk stores years ago. An exhibit of the works, if **Hitler Had Been a Happy Face**, would be on show in London until mid-July. "If he had been a Hitler, he would be selling the same thing," says the artist. Gallery officials were so concerned in selling the works, last year began him and destroy them.

## GEORGE SAMPSON HIS DANCING IS A DANGEROUS BUSINESS

His breakthrough routine to the song *Single* in the *Kate*, complete with a thin scaling shower, won 14-year-old **George Sampson** the \$100,000 (British) *Got Talent* TV contest last winter. But for the teen, dancing is a dangerous business. He suffers from Schizophrenia's disease, a mental disorder George has already lost the use of one eye owing to the disease, and doctors warn that he risks being crippled if he continues to dance. That the incident says, "There's no way I'll ever give up dancing. Nothing would stop me." British newspapers were quick to uncover the reason they think George is risking his health. His parents' divorce was so messy that the father brain stays away from all his performances, even the final, for fear of harming his George's mother. Afterward, George made a heartful plea. "After all we've achieved, please go back together."

## MATASCHIA KAMPUSCHI A CAPTIVE AUDIENCE

For camp, **Mataschia Kampuschi** will always be the young woman who spent years imprisoned in a cell in Austria before escaping in 2006. But the former captive says she now wants to create a story rather than be one, don't want to gain control over her image but the medium she studied for so many lonely years in her bunker. On Sunday, she launched her own TV talk show, *Mataschia Kampuschi Alerts*. Ratings will no doubt be driven by the voyeurism that has surrounded Kampuschi since her escape from kidnapper **Wolfgang Pridok**. (She was watched on her way to school at age 19 and held in a windowless cell for more than eight years.) Her guest on the show is a woman from the world of showbiz, **Niki Lauda**, who was badly burned in an accident during the 1976 German Grand Prix. After sustaining his crash, Lauda damaged his ribs and began overeating. **Kampuschi**, asking her about her captivity. While going inquisitive about nearly what they were hoping for, he asked us to wonder who is really in the driver's seat.

## DANA HUSSEIN AN OLYMPIAN'S PERILOUS JOURNEY

One of just a handful of Iraqis (and the only woman) to qualify for the Beijing Olympics, sprinter **Dana Hussein** is the only one who has to pass the event in her own country. While Iraq's Olympic committee had offered to send her abroad, they won't pay for her coach to go. "I prefer to train here with him," she said. Hussein, 21, is excited to represent her country in the 100- and 200-m sprints, yet she admits the "security situation" makes training difficult. She's had to drive through gun battles just to make it to the track, and a sniper opened fire on her from a rooftop. It's not the first time Iraq athletes have been targeted. The Iraqi head of Iraq's Olympic committee was gunned down in March, and 30 of its staff are missing. Hussein, who runs as a second-hand pair of old sneakers and her own shoes, will keep training. "I'll have this sport," she says, "until I will stop."



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### music

The 1960s defied all tragedy in the story of the Beach Boys, the band of brilliant deep-potential actors who emerged in the golden California sun of the early '60s, topped every chart and heralded a new rock 'n' roll sound before ascending ignominiously into a fog of drugs, alcohol, and psychological breakdowns. These days most people know these actors as fluffy surf lads about cars and girls, not as who they really were: visionary musicians who managed American song and helped invent the psychedelic sound of the 1960s (five months in those days, the Beatles, Brian Wilson, the band's creative leader, remains one of pop's great unknowns, having somehow survived a dash to rock that spread decades).

Rise against this tragic tragedy, Dennis Wilson remains. The life of the group's dreamer and wild man is the stuff of rock mythol-

ogy for a reason, but even with the critical re-appraisal of the band 40 years ago—which issued them from Knebworth-era self-parody and introduced a generation of fans and musicians to the genius of Brian-Paul-Dennis (that remarkable trio of each). Now, in a genuine and fitting tribute to the late Beach Boys, the critically acclaimed re-release of Brian's Legacy imprint, with Carl's last work (which came out the original), in a special 10th anniversary package of 10 includes what was meant to be his follow-up, the unreleased *Beachos*, as well as extensive liner notes from Beach Boys scholars, Carl's former manager, James Gammon, hopes it will satisfy fans but also bring Dennis's music to an audience who have known the drummer for the Beach Boys could even sing.

Nobody expected much from Dennis. Including, probably, Dennis. Only at his mother's insistence did he join the band he helped start. Carl was the heavenly voice heard on

was a guy that was not recognized for the gift that he had," someone Beach Boys keyboardist Darryl Dragon (the "Capone" in Capone & The Family) said on the documentary accompanying the 2006 release of the influential Beach Boys album *Endless Summer* (the early '60s, as Brian remained from the spotlight, Dennis came to the fore, contributing more songs and arrangements). The pretty and melancholy Little David, on *Smiley Smile*, and the balded Foster, on *Smile*, both sang by him, are signature Dennis.

There was Pacific Ocean Blue. The first of the Beach Boys solo efforts, it was a redemption to those who didn't know the scope of Dennis's talents—and vindication for those who did. Compositionally, the songs were very sophisticated. And like Brian, Dennis used the studio as an instrument, layering complex sounds and textures, only he could be even more adventurous. "He'd grab people off the street and ask them to sing," recalls

# THE SADDEST MUSIC IN THE WORLD

## A lost treasure from the Beach Boys' Dennis Wilson resurfaces BY SARMISHTA SUBRAMANIAN

ogy: the only Beach Boy who surfed, he was the one with the idea, at 16, to get his brothers to start a band, and who lived the California ethos that earned the group its place in music history. But within 15 years of the his Good Vibrations, he was broke and often homeless. He'd been barred from playing with the band several times and arrested at least once. Handsome and charismatic, he was also profoundly self-destructive and three weeks after his 30th birthday, he was dead. He left behind a troubled wife (his own niece), and marriage number five), a broken underappreciated work on the Beach Boys records, a smattering of unfinished and unreleased songs, and one legendary unreleased Pacific Ocean Blue.

This album, released in 1977, has become something of a buried treasure for serious pop music fans. One of price for more than two decades it was impossible to find except on the shoddy networks and auction sites, where a hard won copy could fetch a couple thousand dollars or more. From a complete

loss of the God Only Knows, and Brian was the band's creative force. Leading them to use more experimental sounds. Dennis—well, Dennis sang, but more notably he wrote the songs, had musical encounters in the mid-1960s room in Beverly Hills (which he co-owned with Carl), played host to Charles Manson and his Family (one musician, it must be said), and was the subject of a restraining order from his bandmates and cousin, Mike Love. Early on the band's career, he was replaced in recordings by Hal Blawie, the legendary drummer from Phil Spector's band of formulaic hit season pros—and was fired with it. Blawie said a few years ago, "When I was making records during the day, he was our starting."

And yet there was more. Dennis was a surprisingly beautiful singer, the most emotionally expressive of the three. He'd essence and more just by showing up and singing a few bars of You Are So Beautiful (a song made famous by Joe Cocker that Dennis often performed and, some believe, co-wrote). "He



Gregg Jakobson, who produced the record and co-wrote many of the songs, he'd be happy to go as far as the heart that says Garcia. "He could be a saint in a minute," he says. "He couldn't always understand it, but he could hear it." He understood the record's work of grace.

For years, the material for both records languished in a dusty box on the Beach Boys archive. Then was produced in 2006 over co-creators given legal battles over who owns what is a body of work written under such casual arrangements with various people. Gutzwiller led the first releases and launched

DENNIS THE MENACE, as he was called in his youth, looked every bit the Beach Boy



**Nobody expected much from Dennis the wild man: the album was a revelation**

the musician's first project of releasing it, which involved a kind of musical forensic. Those were days of painstaking, archiving, knowing, listening, as the tapes had no stems tracking what had been recorded. Among Randall's songs, in particular, was *Waterbury*, a bluesy rock song that suffered through 76 tracks of police parties for one song. "It was labour of love," says Garretts—once shared by people like the Foo Fighters' Taylor Hawkins, who sang on *July Man*, the only song for which new material was recorded. (Alan May and Roger Taylor, of Queen, contributed arrangements for two versions of the same, not yet released.)

It must also have been an emotional state. Cried out at the peak of both Deryn's sorrow and his raw emotional creation, the two months are a haunting document of a downward spiral. Wilson turned to use the studio as a diary, and to bring to the songs the same truth that he found in his own life. "I wrote a man from down here, you know, a man from the South, on time, the kind of people who loves to dance, who loves to love," Wilson writes it. There is a honesty, and an almost impossible fragility, in the line—a man whooping the truth to himself. "Thoughts of Yaw is music you've never heard before, an affecting ballad that suddenly turns to rain, compelling the singer in a wash of angry, yearning steel sound." He had this horrible abundance of hair," says Peter Harris Carlin, the author of the book *Angry Men*. Without the hair, he'd be a Negro. "It inspired him to write a song about a white man saying to his black friend, 'You got that great, round, red hair, it's like a well and a sunbeam.'"

The songs are anguished, oddly spiritual  
homages to love and loss, the roar of the ocean

was a motif in Denek's life—he seemed to pull away unobtrusively from the company of others. A loner, you could say. Mostly, he was not one for listening to other people's work, and his songs reflect that, too, focusing instead in their own strange way

It's always difficult to know what makes a cult classic, so separate reality from legend. Dennis certainly had all the requisites for tragic hero status, including the perils of what could have been. Curtis and Jackson both

**TIL + DIE:** Pacific Ocean Blue is a haunting document of a downward spiral.



show how public in the distance over the water are portraits of pirates, once, popo organ, bass harmonica (and, as *Alive Sing*, a full gospel choir). And Dennis sings them in a voice that is half like sand—a voice ravaged by time and far worse, and on the brink of collapse. This is not the Beach Boys of Four Freshmen harmonies, in places it's outsider music with a budget and a cast of wonderful musicians (though Dennis plays many of the parts himself). Even the bluesty folk-inflected numbers with blaring horns and disorienting titles like *Soloway* have a certain public-safety shtick. Dislocation

cause that had he overcome his vices and survived, he might have surpassed the bird. Even before Purple Ocean Blue was completed, Deane, irrepressibly optimistic, had moved on to the next thing. "I've done it, you've heard it. Beak's the way to be even better!" Gaocong recalls him saying.

But when critics after the album came out, seeing critics and selling outspaciously, Dennis had, as a disaster. December afternoon, just driving off the Marina del Rey ferry looking for odd bachelors he'd stayed off his old beat, Harmony 36 had graduated to go on a road and was full of hope for the future, when he slipped for the last time into the ocean that swallowed him. He was buried at sea a week later. His son would wait 10 years to hear some of the music he created in those last years, which could have been a beginning but proved to be the end. "Whaddy'ever to be a live again?" Dennis sang on one of his last recordings, "Don't you know I'd do it and never get released in a prison, he goes well."



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*My love's not too sweet, and I mean to boast but a kiss would make you constable / Will's the right, mean me else, burn out the lights, knock you out, do you've're constabed / You you're makin' with the moon, Estelle take you on a ride like a roller coaster / I heat it up like a toaster, boy bring your body over, I know what I do / Lay it down, put the motor on: on you, you try to play it cool—Wu's a NINE25, from Estelle's new album, *Stu**

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ROGERS



SODROFF'S BIC, though a glowing portrayal of the young ruler, has come under fire from Mongolians for not being glowing enough.

## Genghis, patron saint of the steppe

**He was a generous leader, a true romantic... it turns out Genghis Khan has some admirers**

**BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON** • Genghis Khan, the name has become synonymous with monstrous cruelty. But if you think the legendary warlord has a bad reputation in the West, he's viewed even more demonically by Russians, as the boyzeman whooped everything that moved and pillaged the way as he held their land under the yoke of the Mongol Empire. Mongolians, on the other hand, regard him as an unyielding hero, their patron saint of the steppe. And after enduring 70 years under the heel of the Soviet regime, it's not surprising that they'd be more than a bit suspicious of a Russian filmmaker waltzing into their now-independent country and rounding up Mongolian extras to make a biopic about their national hero.

But *Mongol*, a widescreen epic by esteemed Russian director Sergei Bodrov (*Prisoner of the Mountains*), portrays Genghis Khan in glowing terms, as a generous leader, adored husband, a good father—and a dedicated man who goes to war over a woman. The vicious warlord has had a makeover and comes out as a romantic hero. Shot in the mountains and deserts of Mongolia, this sweeping spectacle evokes tribal tradition with an air of authenticity reminiscent of the latest epic *Asterix* just *The Fast Runner*—but with barbs involving horses, spears, swords and arrows. Despite some obvious computer-generated prowess, it's the kind of old-school epic I truly would just don't make anymore, a genuine western set in the East.

Bodrov commences on the early years of his protagonist. If *Mongol* were a rip-off movie, it would be the *Barbarian Invasions* of the franchise, the story of how Genghis Khan became Genghis Khan. It all begins with a tribal feud and a childhood rivalry. At

the age of nine, Genghis, then called Temüjin, travels with his father to choose a bride for a neighboring tribe, to atone for the fact that he's father stole his bride from the same clan. Instead, the boy picks a girl from another tribe—who later becomes his first wife—and a chain of retribution is set in motion. Later, after a rival prince steals Temüjin's wife, our hero's first battle is to recognize his true love—all this despite the rule that "Mongols never make war over a woman."

The script is full of "Mongol" idioms and clichés that verge on *Barbarian* territory. Chewing a good wife "is the hardest thing," we're told. "Her face has to be like the white lotus, and most of all she must have strong legs." We "it's better to have a horse than women." (Genghis Khan later had over 100 wives, but in the early years covered by the film, he's a one-woman man.)

Bodrov did extensive research, yet with no written history from the era, he had to rely on speculative accounts and a poem written after Genghis Khan's death, *The Secret History of the Mongols*, which left a wide margin for dramatic license. Interviewed by phone from Los Angeles last week, Bodrov said the 25-week shoot was as arduous "it was like a war." Making a crew of 600 and 1,000 extras with a budget of just \$10 million, he shot in far-flung villages without electricity,

a 15-hour drive from civilization on bad roads. He would always seek permission to film from the local Mongolian khans. Unable to find skilled stunt riders and horses, he shipped many in from Kazakhstan, which co-financed the film. Kazakhstan is still suffering from the worldwide hantavirus of horses, says Bodrov. "They took it personally. They were so upset." But the Kazakhs, who were once part of the Mongolian Empire, were very supportive of his film, he adds. "And it worked very well there. Huge families would show up together to see it."

The Mongolians were less thrilled. Genghis Khan is portrayed by a Japanese actor (Tadanobu Asano), and the man playing his mistress is Chinese (Maggie Q). The rest of the cast is Mongolian, including the beautiful female lead (Juelin Chuluun), a student with no acting experience. But the Mongolians also quarreled with Bodrov's attempt to bring their hero down to earth. "I wanted making him alive and make him human," he says. "But for Mongolians, he was not enough of a god." In the movie, he's sold into slavery yet "they said he was never captured."

So will there be a sequel? "I'm not beginning. I called this one *Mongol Part I* as a joke," says Bodrov, "like *Kill Bill Part 2*." When people asked me about Part II, I said "No, thank you very much." But now I'm tempted to make another one, about the end of his life. "If so, in older, older Genghis Khan will need more horses, and a whole lot more wives. ■



### WE'RE STALKING... SHARON STONE

While her best friend drove her to wonder whether she's a witch, in China she's "banned" for that country's ill treatment of Tibet has been overshadowed by common sense. Stone's no logic for the comment, but the luxury-goods brand Christian Dior has nevertheless dropped the outfit Stone wore in *Cherish* ads. And the Xinhua News Agency exuberantly branded her "the public enemy of all mankind." You can't get bigger billing than that, Sharon.

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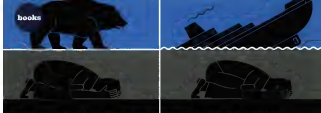


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**ROGERS**



FREEZING into paralysis can save you if a bear is attacking. It wouldn't do much good, though, in the event of a ferry sinking.

## The secret of the last man standing

**Why do some people survive disasters while others perish? It isn't as random as it seems.**

**BY BRIAN KETTER** On April 16 of last year, 20-year-old Clay Voland, alerted by gunfire echoing in the halls of Virginia Tech, was already on his feet when Seung-Hui Cho entered his French classroom. Voland involuntarily collapsed to the floor—not in an unconscious faint, as covered up in a protective ball, just crumpled as if dead. Cho started shouting, left, came back to the room and shot again multiple times, ending with his suicide. Caught in the whirlwind of the worst shooting rampage in American history—33 killed, not counting Cho—Voland was the only person in his class to survive. What's more? Seung-Hui Cho is the fascinating case of the last man standing. Who survives when disaster strikes—and why? (Remember Pearl Harbor? Rogers' covers regions of the science behind victims' varied and frequently unexpected survival abilities.)

Voland's response to a one displayed by numerous animal prey species. Many carnivores, for fear of food poisoning, have a powerful, evolution-driven reaction to eating anything they haven't killed themselves and lose interest in prey that isn't struggling. Playing dead often—though not always—saves animals from actual death, and it seemed to work for Voland as well. But the well-studied phenomenon—almost every from last winter Ripley interviewed had stories of people who simply froze in the same paralysis as Voland did—seems odd when the danger is more impersonal than a menacing predator.

Take as an example the worst sea disaster in modern European history, when the RMS ferry *MS Estonia* sank in the Baltic in 1994, drowning 86 of the 961 people aboard. There was plenty of blame to share for the tragedy, including rushed ship-medical releases for the 1600s, but what intrigued

initially remained in their New Orleans homes were disproportionately elderly. Many told relatives they weren't leaving because they'd lived through these warnings before, and nothing serious plus had happened.

In the end, though, nothing controls fear, and prompts action, like information. Consider the varied fates of two Indonesian villages during the 2004 tsunami. In Jember, on the northern coast of Sumatra, the wave came 20 minutes after the ground shook, destroying the town and killing half of its 1,500 inhabitants. Long, on the island of Sumatra, was even closer to the epicenter—the wave arrived only eight minutes after the shock. The village was washed away, but none of its 800 people died. "Not a child, not a grandparent," Ripley says. "Because a tsunami had killed two-thirds of Lampung in 1907, for three generations the villagers had learned from their elders to race up a nearby hill the instant they felt the ground move. They had learned that hill without cause most times over the past century, but the last time paid for all."

Ripley's research has changed her behavior. She knows that's very likely anyone can do to prepare for encountering a Seung-Hui Cho, but when she checks into a new hotel, Ripley finds the stairs and exits during the first time she leaves her room. That's knowledge that should be available in a world of hallway, not simply in guiding her out but in giving her brain something to work with, lessening its chances of a fairly wrong choice. ■



**FINALLY, A BOOK ABOUT... 20TH-CENTURY ADVICE** in *How to Be Useful* (Thomas Nelson), Megan Hustad reveals through a treasury of how-to get ahead in this office-happy, gadget-driven world. "Surprisingly American"—so that you, ambitious reader, won't have to dislodge the wisdom of Dale Carnegie and Donald Trump both, Hustad manages to be useful and amusing. Her first-moment comes in misadventure advice from the '70s, a decade that assumed people were "following bundles of infinite need."



A FILTHY CHALLENGE: David MacMillan (right) is co-chef at Joe Beef.

**'You know what? Take it or leave it.'**

**Joe Beef in Montreal is an antidote to tiny exotic portions and obsequious waiters**

Joe Beef himself might have been proud, though he probably would have not turned the prices. Born Charles McKiernan in Cavan County, Ireland, McKiernan was a British army general whose brigade was stationed in Montreal in 1865. His men nicknamed him Joe Beef for his ability to find them food and shelter. After his discharge from the British army he opened the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, commonly known as Joe Beef.

And once, one of Joe Beef's regulars stops in front of MacMillan, and the two shake hands through the window of his \$10,000 SUV. "I was serving that guy at Globe since I was 22 years old," MacMillan says afterwards, shaking his head. He used to party with a too-hard, MacMillan says. Now he is on his best behaviour when he has to sit in Joe Beef, which has earned him what passes for respect in the chef's eyes. "He's a moron, but he's a nice guy." M

**ACCORDING TO TV...** JOHN MCCAIN'S HEALTH  
 Dr. electromagnetic was quoted in a report saying John McCain, gaile, buttocks are unmovable, except for some very light tin freckling." But I need to address this idea, this fallacy, this lie that John McCain's ass is unmovable. You want to know how remarkable John McCain's buttocks are? When he does the show, we don't even have a warm-up guy to get the audience going. Jim Stewart

**TODAY'S SPECIAL... POT-FLAVOURED CANDY**  
 "Pot Berries" and "Gorilla Candy" are marijuana-flavoured lollipops that have gained traction in the U.S. state of Georgia in an amusing, coincidentally named Senator Doug Spence told reporters. "I don't think folks are aware this is going on." The hemp-flavoured suckers contain no THC, this key ingredient in most joints, but legislators in other states may be following Georgia's lead, branding the product as a marijuana-free candy.





COUNSEL for Maclean's, says Steyn, can watch some negative side down the middle but then the other side hunk back a lot of golf balls

## But we were getting along so well!

**Geez, these days I don't seem able to step out of the house without committing a hate crime**



The charge levelled against Maclean's by the Canadian Islamic Congress that, in publishing an excerpt from my book, this magazine exposed Muslims to "hate and contempt." Also, at the first day of the Great Muslim Show Third at the British Columbia "Hatefest Right?" Tribunal, the wall of my book excerpt "hate and contempt" pretty well made it to the first hour of Faisal Joseph, counsel for the plaintiff Muhammad Elwan, was forced to bus in a large pile of myself-innocuous "hate and contempt" from all kinds of other sources. And over this much of themselves like "hate and contempt" than "hate offensiveness and the occasional drill shot." A lot of it was from me, of course. Mr. Joseph started with my article, but quickly moved on to my book, my columns, my sitcom review, my lame jokes, and no doubt (by the time you read this) my casual snide while muttering to myself on top of Mount Logan during a wind storm. At the end of the first day, I learned there was complaining that I had been rude (after three Opagade Hall lawsuits where I was being treated for the strangely dry and stinging Dr. Elwan's these days last six months). Not rude to them in the article in this space that triggered the complaint. No, apparently I was rude to them in TVOntario last month. Not rude to them on-air (though it was a somewhat mean-spirited, but rude to them off-camera). Geez, these days I don't seem to be able to step out of the house without committing a hate crime.

Just for the record (and before it becomes charged in the province of British Columbia

"human rights" proceedings), I don't want to let being rude to my accusers after the TVOntario show. The very last words on air were me saying, "This wanna go to dinner?" and Kharrun Awan telling back "No!" But, as the host Steve Palkin and his producers reported at some length on their website, Kharrun and I and the two guests around for an hour of relatively civil conversation. In fact, I got the impression one of the ladies was growing rather fond of me, which, to be honest, was the main reason I hung about but, now I come to think of it, that was the way it went at high school. You figure you're doing great and then someone says you overheard her telling her best friend by the lockers that she thought you were a dumbly long with idiot. Unfortunately, as today's draconian legal environment, if Kharrun Awan thinks you're a dumbly long with idiotism who can't dance and has died sweat rings under his thoracic belt, he can add it to the long list of atrocious "human rights" grievances to be laid before multiple tribunals and commissions.

Even so, after six months of assurances from Canadian "human rights" commissions that if we don't pelter hate mongers like Steyn a new Holocaust will be upon us, I think someone was expecting a bit more red meat than the assertion that I can be a bit brutal on the great-room arena. As legal scholars who intended the "trial" under the misapprehension that it'd bring some new evidence to conventional legal proceedings observed, it was hard to see what the point about this chat after a religious broadcast in 1995 had to do with a 2006 Maclean's cover story, which is, after all, supposed to be the hate crime under investigation. But

it's even harder to see what any of this has to do with British Columbia or the "British Columbia Muslim community," on whose behalf this "human rights" suit is being brought. TVOntario is, despite its deceptive name, a TV network in Ontario. It is not broadcast in British Columbia. Kharrun Awan, the Opagade Hall law student on the witness stand, is an alumnus of the Opagade Hall in Toronto, not some entirely different Opagade Hall at Fort Nelson. He lives in Mississauga, which is a suburb of Scarborough. Biker Whoppers, my mistake. I'm sorry Toronto. He works in Ontario, as an employee of the very business that sent him to that Vancouver courtroom, fellow Ontario resident Faisal Joseph. Indeed, it is unclear whether Mr. Awan had ever set foot in British Columbia until he and Mr. Joseph led the rest of their own Ontario delegation flow out to the coast to testify to the pain and suffering of the British Columbia Muslim community they claim to represent. When the Ontario Mr. Awan and his fellow Ontarians agreed to appear on an Ontario TV show, there were no members of the British Columbia Muslim community present, either in the studio, the makeup room or the men's toilet (I cannot vouch for the ladies'). As they'd say in Hollywood, so members of the British Columbia Muslim community were harmed in the making of this program.

Yet, with the cheerful ignorance one has encountered from Canada's "human rights" regime, the media of B.C. "juries" had as difficulty permuting all this circumstantial evidence from extrajudicial witnesses employed by the extrajudicial lawyer and the extrajudicial plaintiff to be entered in a case allegedly about "human rights" in British Columbia. The "chat" of the trials, Commissioner Hester MacNaughton, sits under the coat of arms bearing the ancient motto

of the Crown, symbolizing the robust threads of good will and civility that tie the Robson Square courthouse to 100 years of legal inheritance: "Omnis et non desit." "Omnis" doesn't seem to get much respect in the system these days, though Allah can still expect a modicum of deference. As to non desit, particular about a due process, to the presumption of innocence, and to confront any accusation in a fair trial—that seems to have gone by the board.

So, as Faisal Joseph dodged up TV broadcast from Opagade (which is not within British Columbia's jurisdiction), obscure blog posts from the Internet (which is not within this tribunal's jurisdiction), plus reports of his own press conference in Toronto (a well-known city in British Columbia, apparently) and snippets from the French-language Journal in the capital city of the European Union,

### I THINK WITNESSES WERE EXPECTING A LOT MORE RED MEAT THAN THE ASSERTION I CAN BE A BIT BRUTISH OVER GREEN-ROOM PERHIER

which British Columbia has presumably joined, Maclean's counsel Julian Perrier, Q.C., pointed out that, wherever the debate in these various fora, they had nothing to do with my article but rather were responses to the vain one "human rights" suit launched by the Canadian Islamic Congress. At the opening of Tuesday's proceedings, Faisal Joseph announced that he wanted to devote that day not to me or Maclean's or the substance of my article but to the media and biographic reaction to the complaints. In other words, he was explicitly confirming Perrier's point-insofar as anything has exposed Kharrun Awan to "hate and contempt," it's not the Maclean's cover story but his own lawsuit. Whether or not it is appropriate (or even legal) for Canadians to be "contingent" of the Canadian Islamic Congress's thoughtless assault on ancient liberties, the fact is Mr. Awan's lawsuit has cost him far more "contempt" than applying is my article. He should

be suing him if, which would be less widely than most of the administrative rulings by the B.C. trials.

Obviously, a deeply regret that I offended any accuser in the TVOntario office better, even though I thought we were getting along swimmingly. It was going to show, even when you have no idea you're committing a hate crime, chances are you'll see. On the other hand, it also suggests limited potential for conflict resolution with the plaintiffs. For six months, Mr. Awan and the girls had been self-reading of the Globe and Mail, the National Post, the Toronto Star, the Ottawa Citizen, the Halifax Chronicle-Herald and many other media outlets as far as the B.C. that all they wanted was an opportunity to "start a debate" with the Islamophobic boys. So we had a debate on TVOntario and now their career out to be just the latest change on the industry.

One can't help but find that, if Maclean's had listened to their demand for their own five-page cover in the magazine, some person might have been the receptionist ("Sorry, we only have two per cover rule") when Mr. Awan turned up to issue his instructions to the printers could easily have triggered a fresh round of litigation.

Robert Frost once said that writing "free verse" was like playing poetry with the net down. The relationship of "human rights" tribunals to mail courts seems to be like that. Julian Perrier can accuse some lapidary as down the middle, but Faisal Joseph hunk back a box of golf balls laid down in Marvett, and the umpire would limit the point. By the way, I've TVOntario been surprised for a while at the magazine's Awan, who headed for a while ago. By then, Mr. Joseph will have succeeded in getting the B.C. to make effectively to sue me from Maclean's and from all Canadian jurisdictions. An expensive achievement. My book was a No. 1 bestseller in Canada, and the new paperback edition

## HACLEAN'S BESTSELLERS

COMPILED BY STEVE HETTINGER

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1 THE HOST	2 (01)
2 THE MIRACLE AT SPECKY MOTORS	4 (00)
3 CARELESS IN RED	1 (00)
4 A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS	3 (00)
5 THE ENCHYTRISSE	1 (00)
6 INVINCIBLE	1 (00)
7 UNACQUITTED BANTH	1 (00)
8 UNCOMMON READER	1 (00)
9 BENEATH THE NET	1 (00)
10 THE CELLIST OF SAMARITIA	1 (00)

Non-fiction	
1 THE MAN WHO LOVED CHINA	4 (00)
2 THE LAST LECTURE	1 (00)
3 AUTION	1 (00)
4 THE QUANTUM TEN	1 (00)
5 THE LIFE AND ABUSES OF HISTORY	1 (00)
6 BRASSPANS	1 (00)
7 THE BEACH OF MURDER	1 (00)
8 COMMON WEALTH	1 (00)
9 MIND OVER CANADA NOW	1 (00)
10 MODERNISM	1 (00)

LAST WEEK (NUMBER OF COPIES)

was at No. 4 the other day, and Pressed on Bush, Vice-President Cheney, Governor Mitt Romney, Senator Joe Lieberman, Senator Jay Byrd and (at last count) one European prime minister have either recommended the book or called me in to discuss its themes. But as Canada's a hate crime.

One thing I noticed these last few months is that it's mostly more than the millions of the B.C. trials' second concern to struggle over every basic rule of English law has been added at the heart of Canada's justice a step beyond totalitarianism. I'll be the first No. 1 bestselling author and National Magazine Award recipient to collaborate to be done, unapologetically in Canada. But I won't be the last. ■

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ROGERS

## We are not yet done screwing up this planet, OK?



SCOTT  
FESCHUK

From the deepest jungles of  
Brazil comes remarkable  
news of a small indigenous  
tribe that has had no con-  
tact with any other human  
being on this planet, not  
even George Clooney, who  
seems to know everyone.

Recent photographs taken from the air,  
and later broadcast by cable news channels,  
show several members of this primitive society  
wielding crossbows and covered head to toe in red paint. According to researchers,  
this probably means they really, really sup-  
port their group—either by the way they hunted  
to look like Macaulay Culkin's best.

The startling discovery of an isolated, un-  
contacted society in Brazil's Mt. Neblina  
Stemmel area came with a surprise: not being or-  
dinary. It also challenges our conventional wisdom.  
For instance, if Wim Dwyer was completely  
wrong about this being a small world, what  
else isn't? Are there other places not actually  
crucially revealed astronomical records?  
Are there no other corners embedded deep  
in the mountains of space? Can mouse, dog  
and duck not truly live in harmony?

Some maintain since it's paradoxical that  
we preserve this Brazilian tribe's autonomy  
by shielding them from contact with the rest  
of society and allowing them to corrupt their  
ancient traditions. These are known as "paria"  
societies.

But I say it's our solemn duty to inform  
about people about the many vast wonders  
of the wider world that the rest of us are cur-  
rently imperiling, sullying or destroying. I  
say we cannot sleep if there exists one soci-  
ety, one tribe, one person on earth who has  
never been exposed to advertisements for  
Raid, Pampers, I say that even as we turn  
our eyes to Mars, even as we search the outer  
reaches of the galaxy for signs of extrater-  
restrial life, we must come to grips with the sobering  
fact that we are not yet done screwing up  
people on this planet.

I will therefore be mounting an expedi-  
tion into the deepest Amazon. After cutting  
through foliage, after leaping off wild horses,  
after running the world's longest obstacle  
course to keep my Dr. Pepper chilled, we will  
achieve a deeply historic "first contact" with  
this idyllic society. We will embrace our fel-  
low humans. We will learn from their simple  
wisdom, and subsequently destroy it by  
getting their buckskin over who has  
dibs on the Web.

As I travel through the deadly Amazon, I  
will be accompanied—and, as the first sign  
of a smile or a cough, piggybacked—by my  
elks "first contact" team, which shall be  
composed of:

- One doctor, one anthropologist, three

elks, the pharmaceutical industry that think  
of this way if you want to learn about "Brazil-  
07 Macdonald but by smoke signal or carrier  
mail? That's the kind of news you need to  
have broken to you in person.

Once contact is made, we'll have a lot  
of catching up to do. I'll discover all about the  
Brazilian tribe's culture through its noble  
traditions of storytelling, cave drawings and  
ancient art performed as lip-synched Can-  
adian strainers (these are poems). And I'll  
tell them in as all they need to know about  
the rest of earth's culture by showing them  
Pieces of the Age and a picture of Mervin  
Cory's cleavage.

But there will be more to share. I shall teach



## I shall teach the tribe of philosophy and the miracle of fire, of triumphs like the McBride

symposium lawyers to negotiate mouse  
rights:

- one Gerald Rivera (for hair),
- 120 camera operators dressed as bushes,
- one truck full of post-Genie Phil Collins  
records (in case we see a volcano),
- champagne,
- three Coca-Cola Martinis gulf feeders (no  
point hauling the champagne if it's not going  
to be put to good use),
- photographs of Scott Feschuk, in case the tribe  
needs a god for worship.

• second Scott Feschuk, in case the tribe has  
a god to worship and needs a human  
sacrifice.

Some may consider my expedition sense-  
less, a blight on civilized thought, a thin  
pretext for rounding up the last remaining  
cultural group on the face of the earth for my

them of literature and philosophy and how  
the study of the tribe enhances the mind and, as  
a post-secondary level, the prospects of phi-  
losophy. I shall give to gifts to these savages  
the finest achievements of modern human  
art—the combustion engine, the automobile,  
the McBride. And I shall explain to them a  
range of budding concepts in ascending order  
of complexity:

1. Fire
  2. wheel.
  3. quantum physics.
  4. why Star Jones is famous.
- It is roughly at this juncture that I will intro-  
duce to them, especially those of them who  
are lost, the concept of the reality show. ■

ON THE WEB! To read Feschuk on the Internet  
visit his blog [www.macleans.ca/feschuk](http://www.macleans.ca/feschuk)

## DIANNE ODELL

1947-2008

## She had a rich existence as an author, friend and lover, in spite of spending her life in an iron lung

Dianne Odell was born on Feb. 15, 1947, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Geneva Odell. The family of five—Dianne and two younger sisters—lived in Jackson, Tenn., a town of almost 60,000. Both parents worked for South Central Bell. Frank as a line repair person, and her mother as an operator. Throughout her life, Dianne faced an unusual set of challenges, which began when she contracted poliomyelitis at the age of three, just five years before the vaccine against the disease was invented.

The illness crippled her, and left her not only bedridden but unable to leave the confines of an iron lung, a 750-lb contraption that could pressure changes to force air in and out of her body.

Despite her condition, Dianne came to love a rich life as an author, friend, daughter and lover. As a child, she was an excellent student with a sharp memory. Unable to leave the house, Dianne still managed to complete high school by having her classmates or teachers bring school assignments to her home, where she would read the answers out loud. She often wrote a Discourse or two for friends or family members. She also wrote her first novel with her son. After high school, Dianne enrolled in university and graduated from Fred H. Hardeman College in 1977, majoring in psychology. She later wrote a children's book, *Blackberry Light*, about the smallest star in heaven.

Iron lungs were common in the 1950s, but are now rare as they have been replaced with less cumbersome breathing mechanisms. However, Dianne's ongoing health problems prevented her from using anything but the old-fashioned metal cylinder chamber sealed up to the neck, she would spend her days lying on the iron lung, with only her head exposed. From that position, she was unable to make eye contact with visitors, except with the aid of an angled mirror. She operated a television through a small movable blowtube and wrote on a voice-activated computer. On the rare occasion that she was able to leave the house, the iron lung was rolled out to the sidewalk to be wheeled to a special van, and carried by several people.

Dianne was known Christmas throughout her life. As a child, she and her iron lung would be brought to the Sunday service, but this became no longer possible as her health deteriorated. It was at church that she first met W.C. Jones, who became her friend and, later, the love of her life when he moved back to Jackson from

Dyersburg, a small town about an hour northwest. By that time, Mr. Jones had become a bookkeeper, but his life was complicated by health problems of his own. A car accident had left him paralyzed from the chest down. Nevertheless, he would drive Dianne's home and they would spend evenings listening to country music, watching television or just enjoying each other's company, he says. Once they tried to kiss, but it was too difficult with both the iron lung and his wheelchair, says Rose Elnorick, who worked full-time as Dianne's caregiver. Yet they were able to enjoy the occasional candlelit, romantic dinner.

On a typical day, Dianne would wake, be washed and dressed, watch movies and play *Tetris* Perfect, and call her friends and family. Meals would almost always have to be pureed. In her early years, Dianne was able to leave the iron lung for a couple of hours in a stretcher attached to an oxygen mask. However, by the mid-1970s, this had ceased. She became weaker and her hearing deteriorated. Her limbs atrophied and she was no longer able to pick up a pen with her feet. But although the war was constant pain, and an heavy medication for most of her life, Dianne was always the life of the party, says Rose. "She was real funny. She'd turn up the music and food, and say, 'Come on, we're having a party.'" Each year, a gala was organized in her honour and hundreds of people would pay their respects. Musicians, actors, friends and family would come to recite and raise money for her care, among them Jane Seymour from *The Queen of Bees*, and these would be music, speeches, barbecued pork and cake. "The whole community did everything for her because everyone loved her," says Mr. Jones.

On May 31 at about 5 a.m., Dianne's father Frank was making coffee when the power went out because of a heavy storm. Normally with a power failure, the emergency generator kicked in. This time, however, it failed to turn on. In the dark, Frank rushed to the living room to try to get the machine working again. Family members used the hand pump attached to Dianne's iron lung to an attempt to keep it working. "We did everything we could," says Dianne's brother-in-law, Will Boyce, "but we couldn't keep her breathing." A service celebrating her life took place at Campbell Street Church of Christ a week later.

BY ALEXANDRA TIMMO

ALAN HART/STOCKPOT

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